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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

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TASS REPORTS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD230634 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Another underground nuclear test, codenamed "Presidio", was conducted at the testing range in Nevada.

According to wire services, the blast was staged in a vertical shaft 300 meters deep under a program for developing nuclear weapons, which is pursued by the atomic laboratory at Los Alamos.

The previous underground nuclear test explosion on April 18, which was codenamed "Delamar", was also connected with the development of new kinds of nuclear arms.

The latest blast was the fifth nuclear test announced by the United States this year.

It brings to 664 the number of tests conducted by the United States at the nuclear testing range in Nevada since 1951.

RETIRED GENERALS ARRIVE IN U.S. FOR CONFERENCE

LD210943 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

A delegation of Soviet retired generals and representatives of the Organizing Committee of the Soviet public organization Retired Generals and Admirals for Peace and Disarmament as well as of the Soviet War Veterans Committee arrived in Washington on Monday. It will participate in a two-day Soviet-American conference on issues of preventing the danger of a nuclear disaster, disarmament and liquidation of nuclear arms. It was sponsored by the Center for Defence Information, an influential public organization of the USA.

At a press conference Gene Larocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, introduced to journalists members of the Soviet delegation led by Retired Lieutenant General Mikhail Milshteyn.

G. Larocque said that the conference was aimed at looking for ways of warding off a war between the Soviet Union and the United States. The conference was unique. The admiral added that never in the history of mankind had generals and admirals gathered to try to prevent a war. Most of the participants, both on the American and Soviet side, fought during the Second World War. G. Larocque pointed out that all of them were quite sure that war was a foolish and senseless means of resolving difference and contradictions between countries.

"Our conference is unusual indeed," said M. Milshteyn. "For the first time in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations American and Soviet generals and admirals will deal with disarmament issues and will examine ways of lessening tension and removing the threat of a nuclear war. We are not an official delegation, and we are not representatives of the government. Our main aim is to try to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and to strive for stronger mutual understanding between the two states."

The conference will discuss issues of maintaining parity of armed forces and armaments, correlation of armed forces in Europe, including nuclear ones, the situation in the sphere of strategic armaments and measures to defuse tension in the world.

Generals Publish 'Declaration'

LD230404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0220 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

When the Soviet-U.S. conference of retired generals on problems of disarmament and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe was drawing to a close on Wednesday, all its participants unanimously and unconditionally decided to prepare and publish a joint declaration on the outcome of the meeting in Washington.

This document stresses the need to suspend the work associated with the possibility of deploying weapons in space. It discusses the need to completely stop nuclear tests and strictly adhere to the Soviet-U.S. accords in the field of arms control.

Taking part in the work of the conference, which was initiated by the influential U.S. organization Center for Defense Information, was a delegation of the public group at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace "Soviet Generals and Admirals for Peace and Disarmament," headed by Lieutenant General Mikhail Milshteyn, retired.

"We have been discussing the most topical problems of concern at present not only for the peoples of the United States and the USSR, but for all peoples of the world," Lt Gen M. Milshteyn, retired, said in his talk to TASS correspondent. "They have been discussed by people who are professionally trained to correctly evaluate and detect potentially dangerous consequences of the processes that are taking place in the development of military technology, in military construction, and in military-strategic concepts."

"We have not had any divergence in opinions. The Soviet and U.S. generals and admirals have arrived at the joint conclusion that nuclear weapons should be eliminated and that this process should start as early as possible," Gene Larocque, director of the Center for Defense Information and retired admiral, said to the TASS correspondent. "We are at one in the opinion that it is necessary to cease nuclear tests. We all share the belief that the concept of 'Star Wars' is dangerous and that it should be immediately relinquished. The conference was not just a success. It has shown the USSR and the United States should and can resolve their problems through peaceful means and never unleash wars. We have had some insignificant disagreements, but they only applied to specific ways of striving for peace. We have not had any doubts about the chief objective: the need for disarmament and peace. The meeting was extremely successful and it showed that generals and admirals of the USSR and the United States were capable of assembling and reaching understanding at the negotiation table. This cannot fail to affect the public opinion in our countries."

"The most important thing is," retired Brigadier General James Terry stressed, "that we are all convinced that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. The Strategic Defense Initiative should also be relinquished. Putting new varieties of weapons in space cannot be tolerated."

PENTAGON 'HAS ACCELERATED' SECRET SDI PROJECT

LD230736 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- The Pentagon has accelerated a secret project, code-named Prometheus, under the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative". The project's purpose is to develop a "nuclear shotgun", a space weapon fueled by an atomic explosion.

"The weapon might be ready for deployment in the initial phases of Strategic Defense Initiative", THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported Wednesday. The paper said that the project "has been supported by at least one underground U.S. nuclear test."

"While President Reagan, in announcing SDI in March 1983, stressed a non-nuclear defense, the 'Star Wars' program has been investigating several so-called 'third generation' nuclear weapons," THE WASHINGTON TIMES went on.

Addressing an American physical society symposium Wednesday, Engineer Stevan Aftergood, director of a Los Angeles-based group that monitors SDI's nuclear aspects, said that in addition to Prometheus the development of two more types of space weapons has "advanced to the stage of explosive testing."

NATO TALKS, PERLE REMARKS ON EUROMISSILES NOTED

LD21234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Another meeting will start tomorrow at Kirtland Air Base in New Mexico: a conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. These are the consultations on the question of NATO's nuclear policy after Secretary of State Shultz' talks in Moscow. The U.S. delegation at this meeting is headed by U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Perle. As we have already reported he intends to retire in the near future; meanwhile, however, he still continues in his position.

It is noteworthy that in an interview with American television Perle rejected recent statements alleging that Western Europe will be defenseless in the event of the elimination of medium-range and short-range missiles. Even after getting rid of the weapons being talked about, Perle stated, we can still keep 4,600 nuclear ammunition stocks in Europe, so it can hardly be said we are leaving the allies defenseless. This is the stage it has now reached: Even one of the Pentagon's leaders is reassuring the United States' NATO allies.

The issue is this: The constructive Soviet proposals that open up the possibility for the elimination of a whole class of nuclear weapons in Europe have disconcerted certain West European politicians who have quite recently made assurances that they too support disarmament.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET PROPOSALS

PM221819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Will Common Sense Prevail?"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr -- President Reagan held a conference in the White House today with the Republican leaders of the U.S. Congress at which the results of Secretary of State Shultz' recent talks in Moscow were discussed. As White House spokesman M. Fitzwater announced, the secretary of state briefed the legislators on the new Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. According to Fitzwater, the President told those present that he was "optimistic but also realistic" regarding prospects for an agreement between the USSR and the United States. "The Soviets are displaying a desire to move forward, but many details still have to be worked out. We will follow this very closely," Reagan said.

For all their generally positive tone, the President's statements and the legislators' remarks after the meeting attracted observers' attention due to their relatively abstract, not to say ambiguous, nature. Talking to journalists, the congressmen, on the one hand, supported Reagan's "optimism" with regard to possible accords, while on the other hand the Republican leaders hastened to "balance" their remarks by expressing doubts. "It is too early to say whether there is support in Congress. I know that many people are expressing certain reservations and at the same time feeling optimistic," said Senator R. Dole, leader of the Republicans in the Senate, for instance.

A similar situation is observed in the ranks of the Democratic legislators. J. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, who has just returned from a visit to the USSR, spoke highly of the Soviet proposals, declaring: "It seems that there now exists an excellent opportunity to achieve an arms control agreement. We gained the impression that both sides are relatively close to an agreement." But at the same time many people here were surprised by the statement made by Senate Democratic leader R. Byrd, who said: "I would advise the administration not to rush into an agreement that is cosmetically attractive but that essentially works against the cohesion and consistency of the Atlantic alliance."

Comparing the politicians' remarks, Washington observers speak of a "polarization of forces" that is assuming increasingly distinct outlines. The Soviet initiatives have created a qualitatively new situation by posing point-blank the question: Is there to be an agreement or not? The approaching "moment of truth" is forcing Washington politicians to reflect on their stance toward arms control. Clearly, it will not be possible to remain on the sidelines.

This process is becoming the target of pressure by right-wing, militarist forces who would like to channel it into obstructing accords with the USSR. It is hardly coincidental that the Pentagon organization for the elaboration [razrabotka] of the "Strategic Defense Initiative' has submitted its annual report on the status of the "Star Wars" program to Congress right now, with a 3-month delay. The voluminous file contains the whole range of anti-Soviet fabrications borrowed from the CIA and the Pentagon. The authors spare no eloquence in order to describe the "virtues" of the plans for the militarization of space. They are proposing a "phased" deployment of SDI in order to blackmail the Soviet side. The writing between the lines reads: Don't rush into an agreement but instead allocate some more money for SDI, and in a while we will give you a most powerful weapon with which to force the USSR to accept U.S. terms.

U.S., NATO OPPOSITION TO DISARMAMENT ANALYZED

LD221601 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- By military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Humanity now has a unique opportunity to take an important step toward a nuclear weapons-free world. The Soviet Union that created this real opportunity by its proposals on medium-range missiles, shorter-range missiles and theatre nuclear weapon systems in Europe has a right to expect a constructive, adequate answer to its initiatives from the United States and its allies. But abstract optimism expressed in some Western countries and particularly debates on afore-mentioned questions that were started in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn, clearly give rise to concern. Even U.S. officials have to admit that there are leaders who, far from wishing to conclude any arms control agreement, press stubbornly for the continuation of the cold war and of the arms race.

The openness about the Soviet stand that enables the world public to see its reasonable and compromise nature is clearly not to the liking of the opponents of the easing of international tensions. In these conditions there is no room for misrepresentation of the Soviet initiatives. This is why, as the Western mass media note, there is confusion among certain circles in some NATO countries.

NATO chose a new method of opposing the Soviet Union's peace drive by distributing functions in the bloc: The Western European leaders declare that talks about the reduction of nuclear arsenals are the concern of the USSR and the USA, that the main thing for themselves is that Britain's and France's nuclear forces should not be affected. Meanwhile the Washington administration is justifying its inaction, to say the least, by references to "fears" of the Western European allies and to "Atlantic obligations."

Certain persons clearly hope to resolve in this way two tasks that do not go together: To conceal from the world public their unwillingness to end the arms race and at the same time not to accept the very proposals for which they have been declaring over a long time.

But in the present situation this is hardly possible. The essence of every politician and statesman is clearly seen now. It is judged by whether he is guided by egoistic interests of some groups or whether he really adheres to the cause of peace, of the survival of humanity. History, peoples will not forgive those who will put artificial barriers in the way of ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, who will reject an opportunity to start the process of Europe's demilitarisation.

PRAVDA Demands Response

PM221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Tomas Kolesnichenko: "What They Are Afraid of..."]

[Text] A situation that at first sight is strange has been taking shape in West Europe in recent days. Millions of Europeans approve and welcome the new Soviet initiatives and regard them as a real step toward purging our continent of all nuclear weapons. At the same time, there is obvious confusion in NATO capitals and even overt panic in some places. Things have reached the point where NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington in an interview called our proposal to simultaneously eliminate Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe a "catastrophe."

A paradox? Yes, but with an underlying cause, as the saying goes. It turns out that the process of Europe's demilitarization and the lowering of national defense levels to minimal and sensible proportions on a completely equal and honest basis are not to the liking of the NATO bloc itself, above all. And yet, how many times its leaders have publicly vowed that NATO is just a defensive alliance, a "response," so to speak, to the growing "Soviet threat," which, they say, forces West Europeans to "upgrade arms" all the time and to huddle together increasingly closely beneath the American "nuclear umbrella."

But now that the myth of the "Soviet threat" is melting away like snow in spring, it has turned out that the basic NATO concepts -- the "flexible response" policy, the "deterrence" doctrine, and so forth -- are also crumbling. Indeed, who is there to "deter" and what is there to "respond" to when the Soviet Union is proposing virtually a "nuclear zero" in Europe, as well as, on the basis of the Budapest initiative, a reduction in armed forces and conventional arms on the continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals?

The Soviet proposals, as the British newspaper THE INDEPENDENT emphasizes, "have forced the NATO countries to feverishly seek an acceptable response that will enable them to avoid possible charges that the West is trying to sabotage the arms control process."

This is why there is alarm and bustle in the NATO house and loud moans about how they are to preserve the "unity of the alliance" under the new conditions and respond to the Russians' "perfidious" initiatives. This line is openly encouraged by extreme right-wing U.S. circles. What is the worth of yesterday's statement by Senator Dole that "it will take long weeks and months of discussion" before the USSR and the United States are able to reach an agreement?

Hasty draft "counterproposals," "amplifications," and "additions" have already appeared for the purpose of keeping nuclear arsenals on the continent under the flag of "preserving NATO unity."

Quite frankly, that is a thankless policy. For it is sharply at variance with public opinion not only in Europe but also in the United States. So they have to twist and turn, think up nonexistent arguments, and delay making a reply. But one is awaited. The USSR's proposals clearly define the outlines of a nuclear-free peace on our continent.

Clear proposals demand a clear reply. The sooner the better.

Kuznetsov on Western Attitude

LD202131 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Station observer Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] A question that lies at the heart of arms control talks these days and that will be intensively discussed by the NATO alliance in the weeks ahead is whether security is better served with more or fewer weapons. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov makes this comment.

In his weekly radio address from Santa Barbara, California, President Reagan said on Saturday that, quote: An actual reduction in the number of nuclear weapons would be a historic first, an accomplishment both sides could build upon for future progress, unquote. The Soviet offer on shorter-range missiles made during a recent visit here by Secretary of State George Shultz was another step to remove the roadblocks toward an INF agreement. (?That, topped by) stringent verification, it could, among other things, become a major contribution to the growth of mutual trust. True, an INF accord is in sight. Yes, it may be close at hand, but having it in sight is not the same as being 100 percent sure that we will have it. In the West there are already strong complaints that a removal of medium-range missiles together with a bringing to zero of shorter-range rockets is going to make life even worse. Strategic nuclear arms and conventional forces would be thus left with no coupling in between and therefore the risk of an outbreak of a conventional conflict in Europe will be even higher than now.

In most countries there are long prison terms or even capital punishment for a premeditated murder. Not so with premeditated nonsense, spread by politicians. First of all, detonating a nuclear device in Europe will not deter an attacking side, but will lead to an escalating exchange of blows and counterblows.

Not a single pundit, including Supreme Allied Commander General Rogers, knows how this madness, should it start, can be controlled. Secondly, a conventional war in Europe, with its numerous atomic power stations, chemical depots and facilities, will lead to the destruction of both sides and, as experts say, radioactive fallout will reach over to other continents. And thirdly, if there is an imbalance in Europe, why not do something about it by way of cutting down on those components of conventional forces in which the opposing alliances have a slight edge over each other? In addition to big disagreements in the NATO, there are people both in the Reagan administration and the Congress who believe that denuclearization of Europe is not a smart idea. The sad paradox is that there is a good deal more unity in the West on how to keep arming under the guise of a Soviet threat.

NEW TIMES INTERVIEW WITH VIKTOR KARPOV CITED

LD221721 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- Regardless of the extent of the complications in Soviet-American relations they should not obscure the main issue -- the need to search for solutions of questions connected with nuclear-space arms, the ending of nuclear weapon tests, the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, it was stated by Viktor Karpov, head of the directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on problems of arms limitation and disarmament.

He noted in a NEW TIMES interview that the results of the discussions that George Shultz had with Soviet leaders reflect the efforts undertaken by the Soviet side to place the talks on a practical track. And first of all in the field which, as it transpired in Reykjavik, is the most promising one. These are questions concerning medium-range missiles in Europe.

But lately the United States is insisting that the question of shorter-range missiles, from 500 to 1000 kilometres, be solved simultaneously with the problem of medium-range missiles. We made a big step to meet them halfway: If the question of the shorter-range missiles can become the slightest obstacle to reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles we are prepared to remove this obstacle by fully eliminating our shorter-range missiles in Europe unilaterally and within a comparatively short period of time.

This does not mean, Karpov said further, that our proposals ignore the existence of the French and British nuclear potentials. We believe that the liquidation of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe should become the first step to liquidating all nuclear weapons in the old world. But of course both Britain and France will have to join this process.

Touching on the problem of SDI Victor Karpov said that its essence remains unchanged: The Soviet Union stands for a precise and full observance of the ABM Treaty. It is of paramount importance to rule out a violation of Article 5 of the treaty which prohibits the development, testing and deployment of space-based ABM systems and components. For this reason it is extremely important to determine what should not be put into outer space for testing and deployment.

The group on medium-range missiles resumes its work on Thursday, Viktor Karpov said. It continues formulating the joint text of the draft treaty on the liquidation of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe and the respective reductions in the Asian part of the USSR and on the territory of the United States. We are working on our own compromise draft which takes into account the American position and proposes solutions to those questions which have given rise to differences and different readings. We hope that this draft will open the road to completing the work on the treaty.

Asked whether a new summit meeting could be expected this year, Viktor Karpov said: Not only expected. In effect we are proposing such a meeting. But it should be resultative. Our concrete proposal is to prepare a draft treaty on medium-range missiles for the meeting and sign it there and at the same time to prepare a document which would contain if not the full texts of agreements on outer space and offensive strategic arms then at least the basis for such documents". [quotation marks as received] The draft proposes also to start full-scale talks on stopping nuclear tests.

If our proposals are approved by the American side they could comprise the content and result of the summit meeting. In this case the road to Washington will be open, Viktor Karpov said in conclusion.

KARPOV ANALYZES STATE OF GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

DW151011 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Apr 87 p 8

[Article by USSR disarmament expert Viktor Karpov: "Moscow: The United States Burdens the Geneva Talks With New Conditions"]

[Text] The fact the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva have begun to work on a common draft on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe marks undoubtedly remarkable progress in the negotiations. However, it would still be too early to discuss when this work will be completed and whether it will lead to a treaty containing agreement on all points ready to be signed.

Current discussions show that there is a basis for a common draft. It has been agreed upon in Reykjavik and its exact fixing in the form of concrete stipulations would be a guarantee that the problem of eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe will be resolved.

However, the following is alarming: As soon as the Soviet Union has opened the Reykjavik package, separating medium-range missiles from other nuclear and space weapons problems, the U.S. delegation submitted its own draft, thus wrapping up a new package, although it supports verbally a separate solution of the medium-range missiles problem.

What does a new package consist of? A link is being established bewteen an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe and a solution of the problem of operational and tactical missiles, under the pretext that after the removal of the Soviet SS-20 and the U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and long-range cruise missiles, Europe will be exposed without protection from the USSR because of Soviet superiority in operational and tactical missiles.

If we analyze the general ratio of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, including British and French nuclear weapons, the absolute unfoundedness of that thesis becomes obvious. The one who asserts this forgets that in 1979, when NATO made the so-called dual-track decision, a U.S. renunciation of deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe was made dependent only -- I want to point that out -- on the elimination of Soviet SS-20 missiles and not also on that of operational and tactical missiles.

Now, however, when the practical possibility arises to agree on freeing Europe from all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles, additional conditions are being made that were not mentioned before. Thus -- just because they presuppose that negotiations on operational and tactical missiles are part of the negotiations on medium-range missiles -- new problems are being inevitably created.

Alarming also is the circumstance that the U.S. side is counting on the possibility of converting the Pershing-2 missiles into Pershing-1B missiles to keep them in that form on European territory. Experts, among them Americans, maintain that this rebuilding will be no problem, but it would be also no problem to reconvert them. Under these circumstances the U.S. medium-range potential would actually remain in Europe. If one adds that the United States envisages not the elimination of cruise missiles but their possible deployment on ships or the replacement of nucelar warheads by non-nuclear ones, an absolutely clear picture comes out: Under the label "elimination of medium-range missiles" an operation is to be started to preserve the U.S. nuclear potentials in Europe.

Let us assume the Soviet Union were to agree to such action, reserving the right to itself, as a return concession, to rebuild their SS-20 missiles into ballistic intercontinental missiles. In this case the nuclear danger would not increase for Europe. But with regard to the United States the Soviet counterblow potential would increase by 243 missiles. I believe something like that could hardly mean more security for the United States.

That is not a path on which the Soviet side wants to embark. We are against an increase of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the United States; we support the dismantling and complete elimination of the nuclear danger. Therefore, we do not want the negotiations on medium-range missiles to lead to decisions that would amount to the fixing of nuclear confrontation in Europe on a high level, although under a different label. We are for the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. We support eliminating other missiles -- operational and tactical missiles, missiles with a short range -- from European territory.

Basically the problem looks as follows: If the United States will actually stick with the mutual understanding on medium-range missiles achieved in Reykjavik, it must dismantle the obstacles it has piled up on the way to a solution. The question I recently asked in an IZVESTIYA interview remains: Is the U.S. zero option for medium-range missiles in Europe only a bluff?

AGREEMENTS PROHIBITING CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'POSSIBLE'

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomaryov, TASS political news analyst:

On April 22, 1915, German troops for the first time used war gasses in the area of the Belgian city of Ypres. It was only in 1925 that their use, but not production was prohibited by the Geneva protocol. The USA used that loophole and started building up the arsenals of war gasses and for many decades refused to ratify the Geneva protocol. In the course of the Second World War the Nazi command was planning to use chemical weapons against the Soviet troops and civilian population on one of the fronts. Chemical weapons were particularly broadly used by special U.S. troops during the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. A total of 100 thousand tons of toxic agents were dropped on the provinces of southern Vietnam alone. More than two million Vietnamese fell victim of the U.S. chemical warfare. Three and a half thousand of them were killed. Thousands of U.S. soldiers were affected by their own weapons.

The practices of the application of war chemicals as a combat weapon have shown that toxic agents rank among such mass annihilation weapons as nuclear, neutron and biological ones. For many decades the Soviet Union has sought full and unconditional ban on the use and production of combat toxic agents, that an effective international convention be drawn up on that issue. The United States and its NATO allies have evaded a resolution of that problem, continuing the development of new types of chemical mass destruction weapons. Now the Pentagon has developed the so-called binary, multicomponent, chemical nerve gas. Considerable arsenals of the Pentagon's war chemicals are outside the territory of the USA in the territory of Washington's allies.

The Soviet Union has chemical weapons, but they have been created in answer to the chemical threat stemming from the Western countries. At present, especially after Reykjavik opportunities have opened to reach agreement on radical reduction and elimination of destruction types of nuclear weapons as well as chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and its allies declare for freeing Europe not only from nuclear but also from chemical weapons, for creating zones free from such weapons. The USSR consistently comes out for drawing up a relevant international convention at the earliest date, already this year. To facilitate agreement on that issue the USSR has ended the production of chemical weapons and started the construction of a special plant for the destruction of war chemicals. The Soviet Union has no chemical weapons outside its territory. The Soviet initiatives on the prohibition of chemical weapons take into account the interests and constructive steps of the other sides, in particular Britain's stand on inspection at request. All this combined gives ground to believe that agreements on full prohibition of chemical weapons everywhere are quite possible already this year.

SOVIET GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMS VERIFICATION

LD231054 Hamburg DPA in German 0932 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Cologne (DPA) -- The USSR regards an inspection of German arms firms by Soviet inspectors as necessary for verifying any agreement on disarmament in medium-range missiles. In an interview for the KOELNISCHER/BONNER RUNDSCHAU (Friday edition), Major General Yuriy Lebedev, deputy chief of the [Treaty and Legal] Directorate in the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, said there are some reservations regarding verification. Since control must extend to nuclear weapons production centers, it is imperative that Soviet inspectors also be able to inspect private U.S. arms firms. Such control may also be necessary among U.S. allies, thus in English, French, and German arms firms. American arms companies have already expressed their "unease" about this.

Lebedev gave an assurance that there would be no such difficulties regarding controls in the USSR as the production centers to be inspected are state enterprises.

SOVIET DELEGATE DISCUSSES CSCE SESSION

LD161604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] As has already been reported, the second stage of the Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended a couple of days ago in the Austrian capital. In particular the question of reducing armed forces and weapons on the European continent was discussed there. Our correspondent in Vienna, Viktor Mikheyev, asked Major General Tatarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation, to talk about the course of these discussions.

[Begin Tatarnikov recording] First and foremost I must say that ideas of disarmament, particularly in the area of nuclear disarmament in Europe and conventional weapons in Europe, are here [word or words indistinct] more and more [word or words indistinct]. At the same time it must be admitted that certain NATO countries are conducting work at the Vienna meeting in such a way as to drown the dangerous aspects of the increase in weapons in (?empty) discussion, in order to bury ideas about disarmament. While these at times long debates are being conducted, the deployment [ravertivaniye] of more and more new weapons is continuing in Europe. For some reason the U.S. delegation and NATO countries are bashfully failing to mention this. The impression is being created that they would like to bury ideas of disarmament under piles of this lethal weaponry, and in general to remove the arms problem from the European process. First and foremost they are trying to reduce the matter down to the fact that supposedly an imbalance exists in Europe in the area of conventional weapons and that superiority, of course, supposedly lies with the Warsaw Pact. Therefore the main problem at the moment consists of, so-to-speak, unmasking this problem, of showing that the version about an imbalance in favor of the Warsaw Pact does not exist, that it has been artificially thought up.

At the Vienna meeting we introduced a proposal on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons. Poland put forward this proposal, and we substantiate it. This proposal also includes such problems as the further development of measures for strengthening trust and security. These are very important aspects, and careful attention is being paid to them. At the same time it has to be said that with regard to some aspects NATO countries have not contributed even one proposal. They are simply ignoring discussion of the proposal at the Vienna meeting. NATO would like to see long talks about imbalances and to draw out these talks for years and years. Of course all of these problems are making us watchful. We act clearly and directly. We have a proposal. It has been submitted, and this proposal is on mutual, stage-by-stage, substantial reduction of armed forces and weapons, and all Europeans understand it. [end recording]

SHULTZ VISIT, U.S.-JAPAN TIES, HUMAN RIGHTS VIEWED

PM221005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

["International Review" by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Has the Ice Been Broken? [subhead]

I think it is quite appropriate to begin a review of international events over the past week with precisely this question. Did the 3-day talks between the Soviet leaders and the U.S. secretary of state lead to any real progress in resolving the vital problems of disarmament? Official circles in Moscow and Washington positively assess the results of this exchange of opinions.

The Soviet appraisals are restrainedly positive: Central questions of international security and Soviet-U.S. relations were discussed and greater understanding of one another's positions was reached, which creates the preconditions for narrowing the gap between them in the future. The White House (which moved to California for the Easter vacation) is perhaps placing greater emphasis on the progress made, which gives hope for an agreement.

Nevertheless, one somehow cannot bring oneself to unequivocally conclude that the ice has finally been broken and that an agreement will be reached. We are particularly put on our guard by the fact that our Western partners react to every new Soviet step not so much with a step forward as a step back (appropriate at a dance but certainly not in politics). This is unfortunately still the case.

Our new proposals made last week in Prague and this week in Moscow open up favorable prospects for working out a treaty on medium-range missiles and for making progress in other areas of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. The U.S. Administration, however, has proved to be unready to make a constructive response to Moscow's initiatives and go its part of the way toward a mutually acceptable accord. The U.S. secretary of state essentially gave no response to the proposals made to him in Moscow, saying he would have to consult with the allies.

Although Washington far from always considers this necessary, in this particular case we are talking about a problem that is by no means a matter of indifference to the West Europeans and affects their interests. The administration itself must be given the opportunity to think everything over, so in this case consultations are quite appropriate, as long as they are not turned into a screen for dragging out the process of reaching the necessary decisions.

There was a time when the leaders of the West European NATO countries willingly portrayed themselves as champions of nuclear disarmament. We would gladly be rid of U.S. and Soviet missiles, they said, but Washington is quite unable to reach an agreement with Moscow. Now, however, to all appearances the partners have exchanged roles. Now the U.S. Administration is not against hiding behind the allies, still unable to find the courage to part with even a fraction of its nuclear arsenals.

According to BELGA, it will take 1-2 months before NATO will be able to work out a unified response to the new Soviet proposals. This is not very hopeful. And the substance of the discussions held in Brussels on 16 April? The tenor of the responses from NATO politicians was, to put it mildly, paradoxical: "We have reached a very dangerous stage. We must be doubly vigilant: The Russians are on the offensive again. Moscow is cunningly trying to lure NATO into a trap -- the trap called a nuclear-free Europe." This could be considered farcical if it were not for the fact that this kind of shortsightedness threatens to end in tragedy.

As a result of the conversation between M.S. Gorbachev and G. Shultz, an agreement in principle was reached to jointly speed up work to implement the Reykjavik accord on medium-range missiles. The Soviet side has stressed its desire to draw up an agreement on this issue in as short a time as possible and has also shown willingness to constructively resolve the question of operational and tactical missiles. But once again the NATO politicians are showing their weakness for the aforementioned dance step. The Soviet Union only had to "unleash" the Reykjavik package for operational and tactical missiles to be cited as the obstacle in the way of reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles. But when the USSR expressed willingness to completely eliminate them within 1 year, the NATO members began disconcertedly elaborating: We have been misinterpreted, they said. As it transpires, they are not so much interested in a reduction on the Soviet side as in an arms upgrading on the U.S. side.

A similar picture has developed in other areas. The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its intention to make a 50 percent reduction in its strategic arms over a period of 5 years and totally eliminate them within 10 years. This, it goes without saying, is on the condition that the ABM Treaty is observed and the arms race not transferred to space. Washington, however, intends to spin out the implementation of this stage to last 7 years instead of 5 years, and it would like to reduce the commitment not to leave the ABM Treaty from 10 years to 7 years.

The secretary of state was told in no uncertain terms that the USSR considers the very idea of SDI to be harmful. If the United States begins deployment of a space-based ABM system there will be no agreement on strategic offensive weapons. At the same time the Soviet Union is trying to unravel this knot. As a compromise solution it is agreeable to laboratory research in the ABM area, by which one would understand work conducted on earth -- in institutes, at test sites, and at plants.

The Soviet side has proposed to the U.S. Administration that work begin on drawing up "key provisions" regarding strategic offensive weapons, ABM Treaty policy, and nuclear tests. They could form the basis of legally binding agreements between the USSR and the United States. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is prepared to meet with the U.S. President in order to coordinate these "key provisions" and sign a treaty on medium-range missiles.

In the last 2 years the Soviet leadership has gone to a great deal of effort to improve the atmosphere in relations between Moscow and Washington and create new potential for mutual understanding and accords. One can only regret that the U.S. Administration still shows no serious desire to use the chances it has been offered. As we can see, the false belief that the USSR needs detente and disarmament more than the West is still in operation.

New opportunities for a cardinal turnabout in international relations have now appeared. Whether these opportunities will be taken and, if so, how soon, now depends entirely on Washington.

Pacific Ocean Competitors [subhead]

The events of the past week are evidence of an unprecedented exacerbation of the economic contradictions between the two most powerful capitalist states -- the United States and Japan. The mass media have begun talking loudly about a "trade war" between the Pacific allies or, more appropriate in this context, the Pacific rivals.

It is no longer simply a matter of bills in which U.S. senators accuse Japanese entrepreneurs of "hostile trading practices." Reagan's decision to introduce extra duty to the value of 100 percent of the retail price on a number of Japanese goods using semiconductor microcircuits came into force on Friday 17 April. These customs duties will total 300 million dollars. The United States claims that the Japanese are breaking their pledge not to sell semiconductor microcircuits at low prices and to open up their market to similar American-made products.

Although mutual claims and even threats have long been made from the opposite shores of the Pacific, this is the first time since the war that the United States has imposed trade sanctions on Japan. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, "Washington's irritation has reached the stage where it is prepared to bite its rival and not simply bay at it."

The trade imbalance between the two countries has been steadily growing for more than 10 years. Last year Japan sold to the United States almost three times the amount of goods it purchased from it. Its exports exceeded its imports by 60 billion dollars. Next to this astronomical figure, the current customs duties to the sum of 300 million dollars may appear symbolic. (U.S. imports of Japanese electrical household equipment amount to $23 billion per year).

But it is certainly no accident that a trade war has broken out primarily in the high-technology markets, where the American monopolies have become accustomed to feeling themselves to be beyond competition. In the postwar years the United States has expended a great deal of effort to create a system of technological dependence making it possible for it to control scientific and technical progress to some extent in the world capitalist economy. This is why it is so aggressively intolerant of competition from Japan, which has taken second place behind the United States in terms of capital investments in scientific research and applies the results of this research in civilian production operations with more speed than anyone else. The United States is desperately trying -- in vain at present -- to increase their share in the Japanese market not only for their semiconductor microcircuits but also for their supercomputers, in which they are ahead of their competitors.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES has rightly pointed out, the punitive measures announced by President Reagan not only hit Japanese exporters but also Prime Minister Nakasone, who is already going through his most serious political crisis to date without this. Due to the unpopularity of his proposed tax reform, the ruling party suffered perceptible losses in the recent elections to local organs of power. And here is another blow, dealt suddenly from across the ocean, in spite of the much publicized mutual warmth of feeling supposedly linking the two leaders, who are on "Ron" and "Yasu" terms.

Nakasone will be setting off for the United States in 10 days time. During his last trip across the ocean the master of the White House was given the "Maekawa Report" as a traditional gift, which contained promises to open up the Japanese market and stimulate domestic demand instead of stimulating export. These promises, however, have remained only words.

What gift will the premier take with him this time? A foreign ministry delegation was ostentatiously sent to Washington from Tokyo recently to complete the process of drawing up an intergovernmental agreement on Japanese participation in the "Star Wars" program. Japanese official circles are doing their utmost to convey the impression that the main aim of Nakasone's trip to the United States will not be bilateral economic problems but preparation for the conference of the seven leading capitalist powers soon to take place in Venice. To all appearances, Nakasone is counting on repeating the same method that has helped him out on more than one occasion at previous meetings of the "big seven": Give in to Reagan on military-political questions and, at the same time, move trade and economic contradictions with North America and Western Europe into the background. This is because Japan's greatest fear is to find itself alone under the pressure of accusations by the other six participants in the discussion, which is what happened recently at a conference of ministers of finance and central bank managers in Washington.

"While putting pressure on Japan," the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has written, "we must bear in mind that it plays the same kind of role in safeguarding U.S. strategic positions in Asia as Britain does in Europe. Not without reason are both these countries called unsinkable aircraft carriers." This is obviously what Tokyo is hoping, aware that the military-political aspects of U.S.-Japanese relations are most important as far as Washington is concerned.

Political Prisoners Day [subhead]

The U.S. sociopolitical calendar was given a very noteworthy addition this week. The Association in Defense of Americans' Legal Rights has initiated the tradition of marking 15 April every year as "U.S. Political Prisoners Day." The main aim of this enterprise, Susan Frey, chairman of the association, said, is to inform the American and world public that the U.S. Government subjects people to imprisonment for their political beliefs. The Association in Defense of Americans' Legal Rights is trying for the release of approximately 100 political prisoners. They include R. Taylor, F. Frey, and J. Grismor [name as published], who have criticize state institutions and tax organs in particular in their books, articles, and lectures. Now they are not only deprived of their freedom but have also been deliberately sent to corrective labor camps which are located vast distances from where their families live.

Almost 10 years have passed since the day when Andrew Young, then permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, made the sensational admission that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States. If the situation has changed since then, it has not been for the better.

"I have been behind bars for more than 11 years and well understand what American justice really is," Leonard Peltier, the well-known champion of American Indian rights, said on "U.S. Political Prisoners Day." "All our hopes are pinned on an international campaign in support of U.S. political prisoners and in aid of honest people throughout the world."

Like the Indian Leonard Peltier, John Harris, an advocate of equality for black Americans, is also languishing behind bars. Martin Luther King and Rudy Lozan, the well-known fighters for civil rights, were the victims of political assassination.

A Washington lawyer, James Drew, calculates that no less than 200 Americans are serving long prison sentences for their involvement in antiwar demonstrations. The fate of the "Orlando Eight" and the "Kansas Four" has befallen many organizers of peace marches and demonstrations against the arms race. Daniel and Philip Berrigan, John Shuchard [name as published], Ann Montgomery, Elmer Mess [name as published] and dozens of their companions have been arrested for taking part in antiwar demonstrations and sentenced to 5-18 years imprisonment.

"U.S. Political Prisoners Day," Susan Frey says, is intended to make the administration -- which considers itself holier than the pope -- realize that the U.S. Government must not violate human rights but respect them, as it is fond of urging other states to do.

GERASIMOV VIEWS BARRIER TO UNDERSTANDING WITH WEST

LD191917 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Our country is being written about and talked about as never before. We have become interesting. Moscow has become the center of news. This is also confirmed by the constant rise in the number of foreign correspondents accredited to Moscow. It is also borne out by their complaints, that they have no time because there is so much going on in our country. Previously we were more a cause of fear of than an object of interest. At present we are perhaps, more an object of interest than of fear. But the barrier of lack of understanding is, as before, colossal, and there are plenty of elucidations about.

The Soviet theme currently comes out very frequently on the covers of Western weeklies, for example -- and this is just one example -- a special edition of the American weekly PEOPLE -- PEOPLE Goes to Russia. The edition contains the standard inventions, and the no less standard complaints against Intourist, where the service really does on occasion leave much to be desired. But on the whole the reader gets an impression of the variety and the cultural wealth of our life, and this alone erodes the image of the enemy. At the same time the foundation stone of the arms race is eroded, its philosophical basis, so to speak the proposition of the Soviet threat. Glasnost deprives the image of the enemy of its mystery, which was in this case not at all an attractive mystery, but on the contrary one that aroused fear.

It cannot be said that fear has completely disappeared from the Western man in the street, but he has already started to reflect -- was this fear false right from the very beginning? But policies continue to be built upon the old way of thinking, on the proposition of the Soviet threat: nuclear weapons are a blessing that preserves peace in Europe; without them, they say, we would have no qualms about attacking, but with them, we won't attack. This devotion to nuclear weapons could be called the Dr Strangelove Syndrome -- this doctor in an antiwar film, popular in its day in the West, stopped fearing the bomb and fell in love with it. Correspondingly, they reply to our initiatives that they are demolishing the overall context of European security, and that certain important links are falling away from the chain of nuclear deterrence. But, to translate from the language of NATO into ordinary language, you understand: We don't want to part with nuclear weapons, and if we said anything different before, then we were bluffing, we thought that you would not agree.

The communique of the NATO Council session on Shultz' report on his talks in Moscow on the one hand welcomes the progress in the field of arms control, but on the other hand the matter is passed over to experts so that they might examine the ramifications of the Soviet proposals for the security of NATO and so that they might do this with due account of the complex interrelation between conventional and nuclear weapons; this is the sort of invitation made to experts -- drown the matter in the scholastics of nuclear strategy. While our attention is distracted by medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles, the upgrading of nuclear arms is taking its course.

NATO'S 'SNAIL'S PACE' ON DISARMAMENT EXAMINED

LD171800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A special session of the NATO Council has taken place in Brussels at which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz gave a briefing on his talks in Moscow. Here is a "Latest News" commentary with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] On first reading with the reports of information agencies from the Belgian capital, a saying about making the mountain out of a molehill comes to mind. True, the foreign ministers and ambassadors of the NATO countries have stressed in a brief communique the importance of Soviet-U.S. talks and greeted the progress made in the vitally important areas of arms control. But where is the contribution from Western Europe itself to the strengthening of peace and security in our common European home?

So far the representatives of the NATO West European countries promise only to begin considering the consequences of the proposals that were discussed. Certain auxiliary groups of experts will take up the matter, and they will be having meetings, as the BELGA Agency points out, for 1 or 2 months. Can one be satisfied with such a snail's pace? Surely it is a question of necessity to take urgent measures to prevent the danger of a nuclear catasrophe -- the danger that is not only increasing with each year, but also with each month, bringing ever new replenishments to the arsenals of nuclear arms, which are becoming ever more devastating and sophisticated.

Recently reports have appeared that in the United States work is being carried out on the creation [sozdaniye] of new nuclear warheads that are able to change the route of its flight. Yet now there is a real chance to stop and turn back the deadly nuclear arms race.

The London press, for example, recognizes that after the new Soviet proposals put forward in the course of the talks with Shultz, an agreement on scrapping nuclear missiles in Europe is just the distance of a stretched arm away. Well then, stretch this arm! But nothing of the sort. There in London again, Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, stated that the Gorbachev proposal to deprive Europe of practically all nuclear missiles is a menacing challenge to the NATO strategists.

The essence of this Atlantic strategy is sadly well known for nuclear deterrence. However, Lord Carrington complains, it is difficult to talk about all this now when one must deal with the inclinations of the public, when people are starting to think that the epoch of peace, safe from nuclear arms is not far away. Yes, this is of course true. People in Europe, and not only in Europe, want a nuclear free world, and they see that this prospect is becoming ever more real. Only it is a pity that this new political thinking is carving its way so slowly among NATO leadership.

DANUBE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS IN BUDAPEST

PM211343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Ends"]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr -- The 45th regular session of the Danube Commission has ended in the Hungarian capital. Taking part in the session were delegations from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The session was also attended by representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, CEMA, the World Meteorological Organization, and the Oder Commission and an expert of the FRG Transport Ministry.

The session discussed navigational, hydrotechnical, hydrometeorological, and a number of other questions with an eye to ensuring the best possible condidions for shipping on the Danube and further promoting the development of economic and cultural relations between the countries through which the Danube flows in the spirit of the Convention on Danube River Shipping Regulations. Noting the successful implementation of the plan of work for the past period, the commission adopted a number of important documents called upon to promote the development of shipping on the Danube.

Venelin Kotsev, the Bulgarian representative, was elected chairman of the Danube Commission for a 3-year period from 1987-1990.

IZVESTIYA ON WESTERN REACTION TO SHULTZ TALKS

PM221319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed roundup: "The USSR's Proposals: Reactions in the West"]

[Excerpt] The optimistic notes heard in the appraisal of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet leaders contained in President Reagan's press statement (see IZVESTIYA No 108) inspire confidence that the people in Washington will finally decide to go -- if not the "last mile" promised earlier -- at least their part of the way to meet the Soviet Union in the question of arms control. These hopes are based on and result from a number of domestic and foreign policy factors. However, the picture would not be complete without mention of other opinions being expressed on the results of the visit both in the United States and in West Europe, opinions that are a clear indication not just of different approaches to this problem in the Atlantic alliance but also of diplomatic maneuvering to gain concessions.

Let us begin with the fact that in addition to positive reactions ("We have obtained a historic opportunity for substantial agreements with the Soviet Union in the sphere of arms control," -- H. Baker, White House chief of staff), people within the administration itself have amplified the tone of accusations leveled at the USSR in connection with an alleged "imbalance" in the sphere of conventional arms. Some people are even claiming that the Warsaw Pact has an almost "treble superiority" over NATO without citing any evidence to corroborate this claim.

White House spokesman M. Fitzwater is already arguing that "an acceptable equal reduction of forces (conventional arms -- editor's note) must take into account the geographical asymmetry between NATO and the Warsaw Pact." In other words, since the United States is not a European power and since it is separated from the European "theater of military operations" by the Atlantic, the reductions -- according to this strange logic -- to be applied to it must also be immeasurably smaller.

You get the impression that now, the Soviet side has made an effective attempt once and for all to unite the knot of contradictions in the question of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles and the green light has been given to deciding the fate of battlefield nuclear weapons, the United States seems to have lost interest in these topics and switched to other "sore points."

The persistent questions with which journalists bombarded M. Fitzwater as to whether the U.S. Administration would now link the fate of medium-range missiles with prospects for the reduction of conventional arms in Europe are also noteworthy. The questions were unanswered. However, the very fact they were asked at the same time by many observers indicates people here are familiar with the stereotypical White House technique of trying, with the help of "linkage," to stall talks on arms control.

Washington's European NATO allies are also constantly referred to here as some kind of "supreme court" that will decide the fate of any future Soviet-U.S. agreements on nuclear weapons in Europe. They, as propaganda organs are claiming in every possible key, "are not yet ready for this" (THE WASHINGTON POST). Some West Germans, according to the NBC television network, are against the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles because "they cannot live without them." [paragraph continues]

The West Europeans believe, the ABC television network reports, that without these missiles they would be "more vulnerable toward the Soviet Union, which has a vast advantage in such nonnuclear means as tanks, aircraft, and artillery."

In raising this old argument, which has blocked the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe for many years, the Americans are desperately trying to attribute it to their allies. Meanwhile, not everything is as clear-cut as that. It is no accident that after G. Shultz' meeting in Brussels with 10 NATO foreign ministers and 5 deputy ministers, J. Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, noted differences had emerged not just between "the United States and Europe, but also between Europe and Europe" (meaning West Europe -- ed.).

Our Washington correspondent Artur Blinov transmitted a comment on the results of G. Shultz' meetings in Moscow made by Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the strategic arms limitation talks. He declared on television channel 5: "Moscow has made all the concessions necessary for the conclusion of an agreement. The future course of events will be a test of the sincerity of the present U.S. Administration's declarations of its desire for arms control." [passage citing foreign press omitted]

ROSTOV ON REAGAN'S 'OPTIMISM', 'UNSTABLE POSITION'

OW220022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2305 GMT 20 Apr 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast: Yuriy Rostov commentary]

[Text] President Reagan, speaking on the radio, announced the USSR and the United States have opportunities to achieve progress in talks about nuclear weapons.

[Rostov] Hello comrades. Certainly, the President's guarded optimism can only be welcomed. But is this really an indication that an agreement on the intermediate-range package is close to fruition?

Let us remember what efforts were needed to achieve even this small breakthrough in the U.S. position. At first, the West objected to its own zero option, maintaining Moscow has a manyfold superiority over NATO in operational and tactical missiles. Washington estimates this difference to be sixford. Even more indicative is London's opinion estimating the difference to be nine times that of the NATO forces.

The USSR then offered to completely eliminate these missiles. The West declared that we were not to be trusted and that destruction of these missiles would take decades. Last week, the Soviet Union offered to destroy the short-range nuclear missiles within a year, and to do so under strict supervision.

It would appear that, under these circumstances, it would be difficult to take exception to the Soviet proposals. Even George Shultz, as is known, was impressed by the Soviet Union's position. But, unfortunately, the Republican administration itself is divided. There, the moderate Shultz is being opposed by such hawks as U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. Moreover, the unstable position of the President, whose prestige, as is known, has plummeted, is a contributing factor. This, on the one hand, increases the White House's aspiration to achieve an impressive foreign policy success, and on the other, leaves it open to pressures from the ultraright wing.

Congress' position is also hard to determine. Generally, it is impossible to give an accurate prognosis on the future of the INF agreement -- the forces in the United States, who see the agreement as detrimental to their interest, are far too powerful.

Foreign factors also play an important role in this question; it is not an accident that, immediately after the President expressed his guided optimism, a campaign against the agreement began gathering force in the West. At the heart of this is that a nuclear-free Europe is not in the interests of NATO.

REAGAN ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON ARMS TALKS

LD220637 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- On Tuesday U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz met Congress Republican leaders at the White House. A White House spokesman said that they had informed legislators of the talks the secretary of state had had in Moscow and particulars of the Soviet proposals on liquidating medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

According to the White House spokesman, the U.S. President said that he appraised with optimism and realistically prospects for achieving understandings with the USSR on liquidating these systems of nuclear weapons in Europe. The White House spokesman said that, to all appearances, the Soviet Union wanted to make a headway with tackling the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles but a host of outstanding questions remained to be settled. At the same time the U.S. President intimated that he could not for the time being give a clear-cut positive reply to the constructive Soviet proposals. For instance, asked about a possibility of concluding a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles this year, he said that he was not inclined to dare guessing.

POLAND DETAINS U.S. EMBASSY SECOND SECRETARY

LD222041 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw April 22 TASS -- Polish Government Spokesman for the Press Jerzy Urban said at a press conference in Warsaw today that Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Poland Albert Mueller was detained in Warsaw on April 18 when he was handing over to a Polish citizen spy equipment, directives, codes and currency. The competent bodies established that the American diplomat who has left Poland by now was collecting information about its defence potential and had contacts with illegal political groups within the country. A videofilm was shown at the press conference and material evidence proving Mueller's engagement in the activity incompatible with the status of a diplomat was shown.

The Polish Government spokesman for the press said that the U.S. authorities had unleashed a campaign of spy scare against foreign representations and leaders of socialist countries. Meanwhile the United States keeps numerous groups of spies in socialist countries, including Poland, and recruits agents there.

SUPREME COURT HANDS DEPORTATION ORDER TO LINNAS

LD211512 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 21 TASS -- War Criminal Karl Linnas, who has been deported in keeping with the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, has been brought from New York to Prague today in a Czechoslovak air company plane. Karl Linnas, former chief of the

Tartu Concentration Camp, personally took part in the annihiliation of its inmates. Linnas was turned over to the Soviet representatives at the ramp of the Aeroflot plane. The plane has taken course for Tallinn.

To Arrive In Moscow

LD210649 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] New York April 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Pakhomov reports:

War criminal Karl Linnas, who committed countless atrocities in the Nazi-occupied Estonia during the Second World War, has been deported to the Soviet Union. On Monday night he was taken to New York's Kennedy International Airport and put aboard a plane for Prague. He will then be brought to Moscow.

In 1962 Linnas was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union and sentenced to die. In the war he had been chief of a concentration camp in Tartu and personally participated in mass executions. The butcher evaded just retribution and found sanctuary in the U.S., where he was granted American citizenship. It was not before 1979 that the American Government yielded to public pressure and started court proceedings against Linnas.

It took American justice two years to strip the Nazi criminal of U.S. citizenship and make a ruling on deportation. The motivation, however, was not his guilt but the false account of himself he had given to the American immigration authorities when he had entered the country. The deportation order did not specify the country to which he was to be sent. That ruling played into the hands of the criminal's backers in the USA and they started with the connivance of Washington officials a law suit to have the deportation order cancelled.

In December last year the U.S. Supreme Court made its first ruling on deportation. The attorney general only had to order the ruling fulfilled but instead Edwin Meese gave Linnas a month last February to find a country that would receive him. Moreover, Meese himself began to look for such a country. An agreement was almost reached with Panama but the Panamian Government, like the governments of 16 more countries, turned down the backers of the criminal.

On Monday the U.S. Supreme Court for the second time decided, by 6 votes against three, not to block the deportation of Linnas to the USSR and the attorney general had to order the deportation. The Department of Justice said with regret in a statement made immediately after the plane carrying Linnas had taken off from New York airport that he was deported to the Soviet Union because the U.S. Government has ascertained after numerous enquiries that no country wanted to grant Linnas asylum.

FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL HEAD VIEWS DENIAL OF ENTRY VISAS

LD221808 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- The United States Department of State has denied entry visas to two journalists of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY -- Vladimir Simonov and Boris Korolev.

This step can be characterised only as an attempt to undermine relations between public organisations of our two countries, TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin was told by Alan Thompson, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

I believe that this step taken by the State Department is connected with the inflated "problem" concerning the American Embassy in Moscow, Alan Thompson said further. This is yet another step aiming to create an atmosphere of distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union at a time when talks on disarmament have at long last moved off dead centre and when the Soviet Government's prestige has soared in the world.

Alan Thompson, who heads the organisation that invited Vladimir Simonov to come to the United States as a member of a group of Soviet journalists, also stressed that he had failed so far to get an answer from the State Department about the reasons for the refusal. The TASS bureau in Washington has also failed in its attempts to get an explanation of this strange behaviour from the State Department whose representatives constantly call for an expansion of the "exchange of ideas and information".

This is not the first time that visas are denied. Alan Thompson recalled that the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY political news analyst Spartak Beglov was refused entry into the United States in 1982 on a clearly invented pretext. Early this year the State Department refused visas to a Soviet trade union delegation that was to attend an international trade union conference.

Member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress Samuel Gejdenson contacted the State Department about the refusal of entry visas and learned that this was done on the basis of Act 212a629 which prohibits entry into the United States by persons who are members of organisations that are "linked" with communist ones.

Ponomarev on Visa Denials

LD221821 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

If I remember it correctly, there is a law in the United States that prohibits citizens to alter their appearance in any way at all, including the wearing of a wig or of sun glasses. And the punishment for its violation is imprisonment. It is hard to imagine what would happen to millions of Americans, particularly to those who follow the latest fashion trends, if this law be observed by the authorities to the letter. This is just absurd. But the obscurantists in the past managed to make this law and it continues looming over the heads of unsuspecting followers of fashion. But that law might work sometime. This is the essence of "genuine democracy" American style.

Something similar happened in the recent days in the U.S. Department of State but on the basis of another such law, Act No 212a629. The State Department denied entrance visas to two leading Soviet journalists -- Political News Analyst of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY Vladimir Simonov and Chief Editor of the Main Department of North America at the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY Brois Korolev. The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that as members of a Soviet delegation they were to take part in a meeting with members of the legislative assembly of Connecticut in the framework of a campaign conducted in the USA for nuclear disarmament and for closer ties between the United States and the Soviet Union.

And the reason for the visas denial is more than absurd. Since in the opinion of the Department of State Simonov (the AP mentions just one journalist) is a communist, he should not be admitted to New Haven. I cannot judge if the Department of State decided to assume the duties of St. Peter the apostle holding the keys of the kingdom of heaven, or if they decided to emulate the author of the law who was ready to throw behind bars any American man or woman for wearing sunglasses, or any American woman for wearing lipstick.

Thinking better of it, they in Washington altered the version. They said that the visa was denied for the reason that a Soviet journalist might take part in "subversive actions" in New Haven. For goodness sake. The journalists were invited by a group of legislators of Connecticut State. Could it be that they could take part together with Soviet journalists in subversive actions against the USA? All this would be just funny, if such actions were not the manifestation of the line at political absurdity and duplicity with regard to the Soviet Union stubbornly conducted by the Washington leaders.

They in Washington pay lip service to the widening of exchange of people, of ideas (mind you, ideas), of information, but in reality they adhere to a gendarme's philosophy: "No entry for reds." This philosophy cannot take one far in building goodneighbourly relations. Matters went so far that in March 1987, the U.S. authorities prohibited cadets of the Military Academy in West Point, New York, to invite Soviet Poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko and Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov. It turns out that poetry and cosmonautics are dangerous for American cadets.

The Department of State often resorts to protectionism with regard to visas, arbitrarily denying entrance visas to Soviet trade union delegations, groups of workers, employees, scientists, representatives of the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public, invited by U.S. organisations.

The actions of the State Department show that the way of thinking of some of its leaders needs to be altered for the atmosphere of inter-state relations to really improve.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES BIOSKETCH OF AMBASSADOR MATLOCK

WA211400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "Jack F. Matlock, U.S. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR"]

[Text] Matlock was born in 1929 in Greensboro, North Carolina. After graduating from Columbia University he worked as a teacher.

J.F. Matlock has been in the Foreign Service since 1956. He has served in a number of responsible posts in the State Department and in U.S. diplomatic and consular institutions abroad. He worked for a long time at the American Embassy in Moscow. In 1980-1981 he served as temporary U.S. charge d'affaires to the USSR. In 1981-1983 he served as U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

From 1983 until his appointment to the post of ambassador to the USSR he was a special assistant to the President in the National Security Council.

QIAN QICHEN SAYS MOSCOW TALKS 'BENEFICIAL'

OW220114 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has said: The 10th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations held in Moscow was beneficial [you yi di]; it was held in an atmosphere of seeking truth from facts [shi shi qiu shi] and speaking frankly and sincerely [kai cheng bu gong].

In a statement he issued upon returning to Beijing today, he said both sides fully understood each other's position.

TRADE WITH PRC CONDUCIVE TO STRENGTHENING TIES

OW230429 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0600 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The 29th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Trade and Navigation Treaty falls on 23 April. Station commentator Vasilyev writes in this connection:

No sooner had the PRC been founded than extensive trade relations between our two countries developed. For China, its trade with the Soviet Union was a reliable source of commodities and equipment needed in its industrial construction. In the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC, or from 1949 to 1959, the Soviet Union provided it with more than R2 billion worth of machines, technology, and equipment, most of which were complete sets of machines and equipment. The Soviet Union imported goods from China.

The Soviet-Chinese Trade and Navigation Treaty, signed on 23 April 1958, laid a solid foundation for the further expansion of trade between the two countries. As RENMIN RIBAO pointed out at that time, the signing of this treaty opened up bright prospects for Sino-Soviet economic cooperation.

By the end of 1959 the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade accounted for 20 percent of the total volume of Soviet foreign trade and 50 percent of the total volume of PRC foreign trade. Then the two sides agreed to prepare a long-term trade agreement. For reasons known to all, however, our trade relations were suspended from the 1960's to the 1970's. Our trade relations began to develop again with the start of the 1980's.

The volume of trade between the two countries was valued at approximately R500 million in 1983 and more than R1.6 billion in 1985. The volume of Soviet-Chinese trade further increased in 1985. The development of Soviet-Chinese trade is based on equality and mutual benefit.

The 1986-1990 trade and payments agreement signed by the two countries provides that the total trade volume during the 5 years will reach R12 billion. In 1990 the volume of trade between the two countries will top R3 billion. The Soviet Union will supply China with machines, industrial equipment, and means of transportation, including large passenger aircraft, trucks, passenger cars, mining and textile equipment, power plants, and agricultural equipment. China will export tungsten ore, fluorite, agricultural products, cotton cloth, knitwear, and other light industrial goods to the Soviet Union.

Border trade began to develop in the Far East in 1983. Since 1986 various Soviet republics in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the RSFSR, and a number of border regions and provinces have resumed border trade with China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to China last year, which was a new driving force for the further development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. [Sentence indistinct]

The development or expansion of trade between our two countries, which complement each other economically, is conducive to normalizing and strengthening Soviet-Chinese relations. This is creating conditions for the development of good-neighbor relations and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

DENG XIAOPING ON 'ONE STATE, TWO SYSTEMS' POLICY

LD171335 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing April 17 TASS -- Deng Xiaoping, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the party's Central Commission of Advisers, has reiterated his country's readiness to follow a "one state - two systems" policy unswervingly.

It provides for special administrative regions in the People's Republic of China, where the capitalist system will be practically preserved. The policy has already been applied to settle the issue of restoring China's sovereignty over the British Colony Xianggang (Hong Kong) in 1997 and the Portuguese colony Aomen (Macao) in 1999.

Meeting members of a commission for drafting a fundamental law for the special administrative region Xianggang, Deng Xiaoping said that after the return of Xianggang the "one state - two systems" policy would not be changed for 50 years.

"I'll add that after those 50 years there will be even less need to change the system existing there," he said.

"As regards Aomen, this policy will not be changed either. After the issue of returning Taiwan to the fatherland is settled on the basis of the 'one state - two systems' concept, this policy will not be changed for 50 years as well," he added.

Speaking of China's policy of broadening relations with the outside world, Deng Xiaoping said it remained unaltered.

"Some people take the view that China's policies are changing. They forget that there are two policies that will never change: One is a policy of broadening relations with the outside world and the other a policy of following socialism, of following the party leadership," he said.

PRAVDA CITES PRC DAILY ON DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY

PM151223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO on Developing Democracy"]

[Text] Beijing 13 Apr -- The achievement of a high level of socialist democracy in China serves as the chief guarantee of the improvement of the socialist system and the successful implementation of economic reform and modernization of the country, RENMIN RIBAO stresses today.

After the 10-year-long chaos of the "Great Cultural Revolution" democratic life in the PRC has again embarked on the path of normalization, the newspaper observes. The erroneous deeds of that period have been reconsidered, repressed cadre workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, and political figures have been rehabilitated, and rights and reputation have been restored to workers and peasants, who have again received the opportunity to take part in the country's political life.

Among other positive results of the development of democracy in China the newspaper highlights the expansion and strengthening of a united patriotic front, the overcoming of the "excessively centralized system of management" in the economic sphere, and the revival of scientific and cultural life.

At the same time, RENMIN RIBAO notes, "in some regions and organizations democratic channels are not open, people have no opportunity to make suggestions or express their views, and in a number of cases their democratic rights are infringed, to the extent that they are the target of attacks and reprisals. The discontent felt by the people on this score is absolutely understandable."

The newspaper stresses democracy must bear a specific and strictly class character. There is no such thing as abstract, superclass democracy. The ways and means of developing democracy must also bear a specific character, which is determined by the objective historical conditions. "At one time," RENMIN RIBAO writes, "we advocated developing democracy from top to bottom, campaigning for a method of fostering a democratic work style in cadres. Although this method did achieve some results, it nevertheless frequently bore the imprint of the personal qualities of an individual and very large fluctuations and instances of voluntarism occurred. This method proved incapable of creating a stable system of high-level democracy."

The "great freedoms" of the period of the "Cultural Revolution," the article notes, were also once thought of as effective methods for developing socialist democracy. However, the very grave lessons of that time have demonstrated that the implementation of such methods leads only to the antithesis of democracy. Such historical lessons must not be repeated.

"The tasks of developing and improving socialist democracy, including eradicating the vestiges of feudalism and elilminating bureaucracy, abuse of office for personal gain, and other unseemly phenomena, are being carried out solely on the basis of leadership from the party. Claims that the CPC and people's power, which it guides, 'are usurping democracy and freedom' and damaging the people's fundamental interests" are absurd, RENMIN RIBAO points out.

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS; SEEN OFF BY LIGACHEV, MEDVEDEV

LD220800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, who was in Moscow on a brief, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Wasilewski, and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, left with him.

At the airport Jaruzelski and other Polish comrades were accompanied by Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Before his departure Comrade Jaruzelski visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The guest looked round the apartments for foreign scientists, where scientific staff from Poland arriving in Moscow in accordance with the cooperation agreement with the Polish Academy of Science will live. The Polish leader expressed his gratitude to the USSR Academy of Sciences for its consideration toward the Polish scientists.

COOPERATION DECLARATION WITH POLAND DETAILED

PM230915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 4

["Declaration on Soviet-Polish Cooperation in Ideology, Science, and Culture" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Socialism is entering a crucial new stage in its development. There is the possibility and the vital necessity of making fuller use of the new social system's enormous creative potential and establishing models of full, materially secure, and spiritually rich human life and of the rational and effective organization of social production.

In this crucial period of history, guided by responsibility for the fate of socialism and the principles of socialist internationalism, the CPSU and PZPR are combining their efforts in renewing our social system and making it more dynamic and open to everything progressive. Our purpose is to deepen the democratic gains, remove all obstacles from the path of people's creative self-realization, and create conditions for the development of the broad working masses' economic, political, and social initiative and for the use of all the riches of each citizen's individual abilities and talents.

We are endeavoring to do everything possible to provide present and future generations with lasting peace and accelerate society's economic and social progress on the basis of advanced science and technology and the development of socialist civilization and culture.

The common desire to deepen collaboration between our parties in tackling these historic tasks is based on the long-standing traditions of friendship and cooperation, going back to their common ideological roots. Polish revolutionaries joined the Russians in 1905 in the struggle against the czarist autocracy and were active participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution. Soviet troops liberated Poland from the fascist occupiers side by side with soldiers of the Polish People's Army. Our relations have strengthened and developed under socialism. The Soviet Union and People's Poland are linked by an indestructible interstate alliance. For both countries the results of their cooperation over the period of more than 40 years since the war are great and valuable.

The common desire for friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples was manifested with renewed force in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress. Today we are moving toward a new type of Soviet-Polish relations and are seeking to exploit the favorable political conditions for further developing fraternal collaboration between the CPSU and PZPR and the Soviet Union and Poland. The profound restructuring taking place in the USSR and the line of socialist renewal being implemented in Poland create highly favorable prerequisites for this.

Active collaboration is expanding in the economic sphere. Special significance is attached to the deepening of scientific and technical cooperation and coproduction based on the most effective advanced forms -- direct links between Soviet and Polish enterprises, scientific research organizations, and joint enterprises and planning and design bureaus.

To strengthen friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples and consolidate and develop socialism, it is necessary to deepen our parties' collaboration in the superstructure sphere.

The leaders of the CPSU and PZPR have decided to restructure the established forms of ideological, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Poland and bring it into line with our peoples' heightened intellectual potential and with the demands of the times. The democratization collaboration between our parties in the spiritual sphere and its character equal partnership are intended to help bring our peoples closer together, strengthen mutual respect, and deepen interest in one another. It is necessary to bring ideological and cultural cooperation closer to real life and link it up with the practice of improving socialism and to what our peoples are involved with and dream of.

The creative development of Marxism-Leninism and the surmounting of stagnation, inertia, dogmatism, manifestations of the technocratic approach, and the social sciences' crude economism are an important common task. The social sciences are supposed to counter voluntarism and ill-considered decisions, create a climate of intellectual dynamism, and ensure society's spiritual health.

The authority of communists is determined by our bold creative thought, by what the classical Marxist scholars called the realistic concept of communism. Without it the ability to perceive working people's day-to-day concerns and react promptly to all that hinders and inhibits society's development is weakened. Our social sciences must conduct a creative quest and pave the way to innovation and progress.

The problems scholars must study are presented by reality itself. It is necessary to deepen philosophical and sociological knowledge of the modern world, its values, problems, and contradictions.

Within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Soviet and Polish scholars will join forces in building up a body of knowledge on contemporary man, his attitude toward labor, and social existence in conditions of a healthy, active life.

Long-term forms of cooperation in scientific research and permanent work contacts between specialists must be encouraged. We intend to expand scientific exchanges, the exchange of information concerning the main spheres and results of research, the publication of joint works, and the holding of scientific conferences on topical social science problems. There will be support for any initiative on making cooperation between Soviet and Polish social scientists more effective and on eliminating crash tactics and superficiality from this area.

Contemporary socialist society, the content of its life, laws of development, and dialectics of the ongoing transformations offer scope for extensive joint research in political sciences and scientific communism. It is important to bridge the gap between the theory and practice of socialist building and fully provide the science of reality's revolutionary transformation with vital new content.

Closer cooperation between our countries' economists is meant to help solve many urgent problems. They are to provide a serious analytical interpretation and synthesis of the experience so far accumulated by socialism in the sphere of running the economy, organizing labor, and finding the right way to improve socialist production relations and economic mechanisms.

The CPSU and PZPR attach great significance to joint study of the history of relations between our countries, parties, and peoples. There can be no blank spaces in it. The age-old ties between the Polish and Russian peoples must be thoroughly assessed. All the episodes, dramatic ones included, must be objectively and clearly interpreted from Marxist-Leninist positions in line with the present state of knowledge. It is necessary above all to pay tribute to the things that have strengthened friendship between our parties and peoples and to condemn those things that have harmed it.

History must not be the subject of ideological speculation and the cause of the kindling of nationalist passions. In posing the question in this way, we are guided by a common responsibility for the future, for the future development of fraternal Soviet-Polish relations.

Nothing must mar cooperation and friendship between future generations of Poles and Soviet people. We must not leave any unresolved problems for our children and grandchildren.

In expressing a high opinion of the media's role in bringing the Soviet and Polish peoples together, the CPSU and PZPR attach tremendous significance to full and objective coverage of the life of the two countries in the spirit of wide-ranging openness. The Soviet and Polish public must be well informed on all important events in the life of the friendly country. This places a great responsibility on the shoulders of Soviet journalists working in Poland and Polish journalists working in the USSR. Any publication that popularizes useful experience, serves the development of working people's culture, and contributes to establishing internationalist consciousness and eradicating nationalist prejudices is valuable. Journalists are expected to write more articles revealing the inexhaustible potential of socialism in the sphere of improving labor productivity, refining democracy, developing self-management, and enriching man's spiritual life.

The media in our countries must pay special attention to the physical manifestations of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland, the problems and prospects of Soviet-Polish economic relations, and their significance for socialist building in the two countries. Any information activities characterized by goodwill and a sincere wish to defend all new phenomena that can contribute to progress in the USSR and Poland and actually strengthen socialism can count on appreciation and support. The power of the modern media must be geared to disseminating knowledge and strengthening people's faith in their moral and spiritual strength and in the possibility of a new, wise, and just world.

The significance of cultural cooperation in bringing the peoples together is commonly acknowledged. Respect for country is associated with recognition of its contribution to the treasure house of world culture and its ability to keep and preserve its historical memory. By giving one another access to their spiritual resources and paying mutual attention to the cultural achievements of neighboring peoples, the CPSU and PZPR will help strengthen the international consciousness of working people, especially the younger generation, and overcome national egocentricity and self-importance.

Writers have a special part to play here. The best minds of our peoples -- geniuses of Russian and Polish culture -- have urged us to value and cherish our friendship and have urged respect for freedom and the dignity of the individual. The traditions and spiritual values of our national cultures have much in common. On this basis it is necessary to widen the potential for mutual acquaintance with the best achievements of literature and art, theater and cinema, and other spheres of spiritual creation.

In encouraging free contacts and active cooperation between Soviet and Polish cultural figures, the CPSU and PZPR seek to ensure that the aesthetic values and talented works created in the USSR and Poland -- in the spheres of music, painting, the theater, cinema, and architecture, and honest, wise, vigorous writing filled with respect for man -- become common property, strengthen our peoples' spiritual health, and strengthen us in upholding our ideals and in the struggle for social justice, a full life, and the free development of the human individual.

Soviet-Polish cooperation must be the cause of millions of citizens. Conditions will be created for considerably widening contacts between people, families, labor collectives, scientific and cultural institutions, higher educational establishments and schools, and between USSR oblasts and Polish voivodships with twinning links.

Both fraternal parties see it as their very important task to educate young people in the spirit of specialist ideals and responsibility for the revolutionary legacy. Young people have to build their own future, grow spiritually, develop with socialism, and strengthen its positions in historical competition with capitalism.

The willingness of our countries' young people to tackle these historic tasks depends to a considerable extent on their international education. Cooperation between USSR and Polish youth organizations is intended to instill in the younger generation a feeling of respect for other peoples, for their honor and dignity. The achievement of this noble goal will be aided by increased contacts between schoolchildren and students, the organization of joint recreational and work camps, and the creation of conditions for expanding personal contacts between young people.

Both parties are seeking to actively spread and establish the new political thinking, which takes into account present-day realities and highlights concern for mankind's survival, the prevention of war, and the creation of a nuclear-free world. Our joint ideological, political, and cultural activity is geared to spreading and protecting the supreme values of human civilization, especially the values of human life.

To strengthen security and solve urgent present-day problems, the USSR and Poland will closely coordinate their initiatives in the international arena, especially in Europe.

The CPSU and PZPR see it as their very important task to combat the ideology of violence, hatred and enmity, and racism. Any ideological sabotage directed against people and which sows distrust of their moral and creative potential will be resolutely rebuffed on our part.

Both parties will help to widen human rights in the spirit of socialism, do everything necessary to solve global problems in the interests of all the people, and contribute to mutual understanding and trust between them, while recognizing the right of each state to political and economic independence and to live in conditions of peace and security.

In adopting the declaration on Soviet-Polish cooperation in the spheres of ideology, science, and culture, the CPSU and PZPR state that they will deepen ties and collaboration with the other socialist countries' fraternal parties in this vitally important sphere. We are seeking to contribute to the spiritual rapprochement of the peoples who are shaping the socialist way of life through joint efforts.

The CPSU and PZPR will do everything possible to make the goals of this declaration a historical reality.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

GORBACHEV THANKS POLISH FILM CREW FOR VIDEO

LD222052 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] A television news crew has filmed a short report in hopes of presenting this film to Mikhail Gorbachev:

[Reporter] The chance to present the video occurred after the ballet performance in the Moscow Bolshoy Theater, where the two leaders were accompanied by their wives. We said: On this video cassette we have taped the opinions of people who were asked to answer just one question: What would they like to say if they ever had the chance to speak to you. Among other things there are also the answers of people with whom you spoke during our party's 10th congress.

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I am sure the words you have taped are full of goodwill, but, of course, I will watch the video. Thank you for the thought and for your initiative. You are quite right.

During your congress there were, from my point of view, the most touching meetings. First of all I would like to say that we were all fascinated by the prospects outlined at your congress. This could actually be felt in the feeling of the delegates that Poland, thanks to the efforts of the PZPR and the cohesion of the entire nation, was entering a second phase -- the phase of renewal. This is something which makes us all, your devoted friends, rejoice. All the meetings I had then were held in this very spirit. And we became convinced that the past difficult years had not been wasted.

These years had not been wasted as far as the Polish nation was concerned, and they had not been wasted for us and for our friendship. At that time we understood a great deal. But, first of all we understood that friendship is something we all need, both countries and both nations, and I am sure that this friendship has deep roots; they reach not only the dramatic moments but, quite simply, many shared ties which bring us together during [words indistinct]. But particularly now great prospects open up before us.

I am very happy. I thank you for this cassette. I also thank you, here and now, for the words which are contained in it. And taking advantage of this occasion, I send sincere greetings to all Poles, greetings from the Soviet people. And I await new meetings in Poland, in your homeland. Thank you very much.

I would just like to add that we had a very long conversation with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski -- a long and very interesting talk. It is possible that you already have the details. The most important thing was that we decided to do the utmost to ensure that which is the most important in our mutual relations should be strengthened and enriched.

I address the most beautiful words at my disposal to Poland and to the Poles. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR 18 APR

PM221401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR on 18 April.

Issues relating to Soviet-Polish relations and also some topical international problems were discussed during the conversation.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

RAZUMOVSKIY MEETS WITH PZPR DELEGATION

PM221403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A PZPR delegation headed by W. Honkisz, member of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission and chief of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Policy Department, visited Moscow 13-17 April under the plan for CPSU-PZPR ties.

The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of work with cadres. They had talks at CPSU Central Committee departments, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow City's Lyublinskiy CPSU Raykom, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. They also visited the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant.

G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the PZPR delegation. A. Przygonski, Polish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO JARUZELSKI 9 APR

LD091426 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] On the way from Moscow to Prague, Mikhail Gorbachev sent a telegram from the plane to Wojciech Jaruzelski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The telegram reads: Flying over the territory of the fraternal PPR en route for a visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia, I send you, the PZPR Central Committee, Polish Communists, and all working people sincere greetings and wish you new achievements in the building of socialism. May the unity of the CPSU and the PZPR strengthen; may the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our countries develop.

STROUGAL: GORBACHEV VISIT 'EXCEEDINGLY USEFUL'

LD171202 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna April 17 TASS -- Lubomir Strougal, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has noted the great significance of the recent official friendly visit paid by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia.

In an interview to Austrian television he said that the visit had been exceedingly useful for the development of relations between the two countries.

The negotiations were frank. They were held in a spirit of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and accomplishments of both states, stressed the head of the Czechoslovak Government.

PRAVDA VIEWS RECENT GORBACHEV CSSR VISIT

PM220803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Together Toward the Common Goal: Unity of Action and Cohesion Increases the Socialist Community's Strength"]

[Text] The fraternal socialist states' increasingly active cooperation, their constantly deepening multifaceted ties, and their mutual support and assistance are a powerful factor accelerating their overall progress. [passage continues]

Cooperation among the ruling communist parties was and still is the soul of the community countries' political collaboration. The regular top-level meetings and contacts among leaders of the fraternal parties and states, which have recently acquired a truly comradely nature, are of special, exceptional significance here. Convincing new confirmation of this was provided by the 9-11 April official friendly visit M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Having examined its results, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the work M.S. Gorbachev did during that visit and the results of the conversations and talks with the Czechoslovak leaders.

Many urgent questions connected with the development of both Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and of cooperation among socialist states as a whole were discussed during the visit. Over the years of people's power the fraternal countries, traveling unexplored paths, have implemented profound socioeconomic transformations and created a strong production potential. But the times and life itself insistently demand constant dynamism and fuller revelation of the socialist system's potential. And this advances a task of paramount importance at the present, new stage in the development of world socialism -- to raise the entire system of the fraternal countries' cooperation to a qualitatively new level.

The experience accumulated and the practice of cooperation show that political relations among the socialist countries can and must be built strictly on the basis of equal rights and mutual responsibility. This is in accordance with Lenin's behest to strengthen the international unity of the socialist nations. No one can lay claim to a special position in the socialist world. It is the right of every party responsible to its own people to solve questions of the country's development in a sovereign manner. At the same time, the community's achievements are impossible without the concern of every party and country not only for its own interests but also for the common interest, without a respectful attitude toward its friends' affairs.

The efforts of the community states' working class are now aimed at implementing the large-scale plans outlined by the recent congresses of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. Consistent work is being done to intensify production, enhance its qualitative indicators and standard of management, and implement the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. But the interests of the cause demand its considerable activation, the quicker commissioning of reserves, and the bolder introduction of new, progressive forms of cooperation. The development of direct ties and the creation of joint enterprises and firms is assuming special significance.

Consistent observance of the principles of mutual advantage and mutual assistance is an indispensable condition for further developing the community states' economic relations and strengthening their integration processes. At the same time, the international nature of the socialist system presupposes the giving of collective support and assistance to countries with a less developed support and assistance to countries with a less developed economy, such as Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia, to help to more fully incorporate their economies into the system of the socialist division of labor.

The exchange of experience of socialist building and its constant generalization and skillful use are a truly inexhaustible source of mutual enrichment, as well as our community's tremendous reserve. Of course, each country takes from another's experience what is really suited to its own conditions and what is of benefit. The ruling communist and workers parties must ensure an attentive attitude not only toward their own experience but also toward their friends' experience, which has but one criterion of value: sociopolitical practice and the actual strengthening of socialism.

A good tradition has evolved in the socialist community: exchanging achievements, reporting on the work done in realizing the plans outlined, consulting on urgent problems and difficulties that arise, and finding the optimum ways to overcome them. At the talks and meetings in Prague and Bratislava, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely frankness [otkrovennost], the leaders of the two fraternal parties briefed each other on implementing the party congresses' decisions and on the main directions of activity in the political, economic, and ideological spheres. The Czechoslovak side emphasized that the CPCZ and the Republic's working people fully support the Soviet Communists' innovative policy of restructuring and accelerating the development of society, and that they make active use of the CPSU's experience.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples are linked by strong bonds of friendship and fraternity. Economic cooperation has assumed a large scale. However, the reserves of integration are far from utilized. Economic ties need real restructuring and qualitative improvement. During the talks the sides pointed to the need to further deepen fraternal cooperation in all spheres of life.

During the Soviet leader's visit the socialist states' determination to spare no effort to prevent nuclear conflagration, improve the international situation, and create normal external conditions for the peoples' peaceful labor resounded from Prague with fresh force. The new Soviet initiatives on questions of eliminating medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and on other disarmament problems have elicited broad responses in the world. These important proposals open up the way to lower the level of military confrontation on our continent while according with the interests of all European states. The fraternal community countries fully support the new Soviet initiatives and make their contribution to the struggle for peace and the people's security. The more vigorously and enterprisingly each of the countries acts, the more successfully the socialist states will strive for the common goal of ensuring lasting peace on earth.

The visit to Czechoslovakia was a portentous landmark in the development of fraternal relations between the two countries. The top-level talks and the warm, cordial meetings with the Republic's working people developed into a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable cohesion of our parties and states. The visit was a major event in international life. It showed once again that the CPSU and the Soviet Union will do everything to further strengthen the community countries' unity and consolidate peace and the peoples' security.

LIGACHEV DEPARTS ON WORKING VISIT TO BUDAPEST

Seen Off by Solomentsev

LD221708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Budapest today on a working visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

He was seen off at the airport by Solomentsev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, as well as other senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

Greeted by Nemeth

LD221923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest from Moscow today on a working visit, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. At the airport, he was met by Comrade Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, and officials of the MSZMP Central Committee.

LUKYANOV, MEDVEDEV HOLD TALKS WITH MSZMP'S HORVATH

PM221409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] I. Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Moscow 15-17 April at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He had talks with A.I. Lukyanov and V.A. Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of the CPSU and the MSZMP's activities in improving socialist democracy, as well as on some aspects of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

Meetings were also held at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Moscow City soviet, and the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool Building Association.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TOLSTYKH MEETS WITH MSZMP OFFICIALS ON SCI-TECH

PM211037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 14 April B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received P. Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian State Committee for Technical Development, and Hungarian Minister of Industry L. Kapolyi.

Questions relating to the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary were discussed.

MSZMP'S GASPAR AWARDED LABOR RED BANNER ORDER

PM160939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Awarding the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Comrade Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, Chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and Chairman of the WFTU"]

[Text] Moscow, the Kremlin, 14 Apr -- Comrade Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and chairman of the WFTU, is awarded the order of the Labor Red Banner for his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary, for his vigorous activity over many years in the international workers movement, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

HUNGARIAN PRICE, BENEFIT INCREASES ANNOUNCED

PM211339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hungarian Council of Ministers Decision"]

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr -- An announcement by the Hungarian Council of Ministers has been issued here. It points out the Hungarian Government has drawn up a series of measures to increase work efficiency and reduce budget expenditure. According to the Council of Ministers' decision, state price subsidies will be reduced and retail prices increased. At the same time measures will be taken in social policy.

For example, prices for meat, meat products, and canned meat are to rise by an average of 18 percent. Prices in the public catering system will also rise. At the same time, budget norms for catering in hospitals, educational institutions, and social welfare establishments will increase by an average of 8 percent.

Prices for beer and spirits are to rise by an average of 10 percent.

It has been decided to increase some types of social payments. For example, pensions for persons over age 70, which were increased by 7 percent on 1 January 1987, will be increased by a further 1 percent. Family allowances are being increased by 60 forints per child per month. The child maintenance allowance is also being increased by 60 forints a month.

Higher and secondary education students' grants will also rise by 60 forints.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES BANKRUPT HUNGARIAN PLANT

PM101509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Rodionov Budapest dispatch: "Forced Decision"]

[Text] The history of socialist industry in Hungary has never known this to happen before. [passage continues]

At a general meeting of the collective of the Budapest Aron Gabor foundry-machine plant (450 workers and employees) the enterprise's director announced plans for the plant's self-liquidation.

The first step will be taken in April, when the loss-making foundry shop will be closed down: the building, the equipment, and the site will be sold to pay off debts. Next to take the floor after the director was the leader of the foundry production unit at the big Ganz-Mavag [name as transliterated] combine located close by. Ganz-Mavag is acutely short of manpower and is prepared to take on all the Aron Gabor foundry workers without any infringement of their material interests. The invitation has appeased but not totally satisfied the workers. "Why should the foundry workers have to bear the moral responsibility for errors made by the leadership?" they asked. "It is not our fault that so many debts are hanging over the plant...."

The "saga" of this enterprise is typical of a considerable number of old Hungarian plants. In 1963 it fell victim to bureaucratic amalgamation and in 1981 was given back its independence, but by then was already burdened with debts. With great difficulty it succeeded in organizing the profitable manufacture of machinery for municipal services and the food industry. However, there was no money left over to modernize the foundry production unit and, when the plant had to pay a large fine for polluting the atmosphere and lost a protracted court case, it found itself on the rocks.

The situation became hopeless when the bank refused to allocate more money. The plant administration was forced to begin the highly unpleasant procedure of self-liquidation.

As stated at the meeting, the foundry workers will obviously be transferred in an organized manner to Ganz-Mavag. The vast administrative apparatus inherited from the time when there were twice as many workers at the enterprise is being liquidated. Work at the bench is being offered to those administrative workers who would like it, but the rest will have to find work independently. Now it is up to the creditors (and there are more than 300 of them), who come under the aegis of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. If the creditors' demands are compensated, the debts will be cleared and the plant will be able to remain as a small enterprise, without a foundry production unit, since there is still a demand for its other products. If not, the self-liquidation process will be carried through. In the event of this -- undesirable -- development of events, the administration and trade union will offer employees left without work a retraining allowance provided for by a recent Council of Ministers resolution.

In my opinion the courageous step taken by the foundry-machine plant leadership deserves respect; the leadership does not want to endlessly shift financial responsibility onto the shoulders of its partners, Sandor Demjen, general director of the Hungarian Credit Bank, told a NEPSZABADSAG correspondent. As far as our commercial bank is concerned, in the future we do not intend to finance loss-making production units because this would limit the possibility of encouraging successful enterprises.

Yes, the time when lagging collectives were financed almost automatically is over. The successors of the famous Aron Gabor foundry, who cast cannons for Louis Kossuth himself, are really in a difficult situation. One likes to hope they will learn the necessary lessons from what has happened.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

TASS Reports Pooled Efforts

LD221036 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- "Scientists of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany now have a good possibility to pool their efforts in the field of nuclear power," West German Research and Technology Minister Heinz Riesenhuber told TASS, commenting on an intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in this field, which he signed here today with Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

Riesenhuber said cooperation between the two countries covered such areas as nuclear energy, the nuclear power industry and nuclear physics.

He expressed confidence that successful joint work would help significant progress in science and technology in both countries and facilitate better understanding.

The five-year agreement provides for extensive exchanges in information and delegations of scientists and experts, conferences and training courses, and joint research and development efforts.

Used for 'Peaceful Purposes'

LD221258 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] A Soviet-West German agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the use of nuclear energy in peaceful purposes was signed in Moscow today. The signatories pledged not to use the results of cooperation for the production of nuclear weapons or for pursuing some military objective. The two countries will work together to design nuclear reactors and ensure the safety of nuclear power stations and other facilities.

DPA on 'Belated' Agreement

LD221056 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA) -- The FRG and the USSR signed an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Moscow today. Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal minister of research and technology, and Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, signed the treaty, which was completed last fall.

The inclusion of Berlin in scientific cooperation has in the meantime created difficulties. Petrosyants said on the occasion of the treaty's signing that he regretted the agreement was not signed earlier. "It could have been concluded much sooner." The agreement is a small beginning on the path to more intensive cooperation in atomic energy research.

Federal Minister Riesenhuber said he is pleased that the agreement, though belated, has been signed "at a good point in time." The splendid achievements of the two countries in the sciences can now be brought together. The hopes, but also the concerns of many people, are vested in nuclear technology. Their joint task must now be to use nuclear technology for the people's benefit and at the same time to overcome its dangers.

Riesenhuber's visit, originally planned for last November, was postponed after Helmut Kohl equated Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev with Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. In July Riesenhuber signed a framework agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in Moscow, of which this nuclear agreement is the first of three specialized documents to be concluded.

Foreign policy reasons were responsible for the agreement's belated signing, Petrosyants said pointedly. "Neither myself nor Minister Riesenhuber put obstacles in the way." Riesenhuber said a solution to the Berlin question must be found in the nuclear agreement, a solution that does not harm the two sides' legal viewpoints but makes practical work possible. "I'm confident that there will be no further difficulties in executing the agreement." The treaty lists the partners individually including the Federal institutes in Berlin.

The main emphasis of the nuclear agreement will initially be on cooperation in reactor safety. However, cooperation also includes tackling questions concerning the elimination of radioactive waste, nuclear fusion, plasma physics, and high-energy physics. A mixed commission will soon work out concrete projects, probably in Bonn.

Petrosyants said even the "shock of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station" has not changed the USSR's overall view on nuclear energy. However, safety considerations will become more important in its further expansion. "We will have to take this very seriously and work very closely with the FRG in this area too."

Riesenhuber also stressed that nuclear technology is indispensible in the foreseeable future but that it must be at the highest possible technical level. The framework of the new German-Soviet agreement also provides for work on technologies, such as nuclear fusion, that could one day replace nuclear technology. [passage omitted]

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER REPLIES TO READER'S LETTER

PM141545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Letter from British Prime Minister M. Thatcher in response to reader's letter: "Prime Minister's Letter" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The IZVESTIYA editorial office has received a copy of a letter sent by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to pensioner Margarita Pylchikova in Borisev, Belorrussian SSR. It is the British prime minister's reply to M. Pylchikova's appeal, published by IZVESTIYA on the eve of Thatcher's visit to the USSR.

1 April 1987

Dear Mrs Pylchikova,

I am using the occasion of my visit to Moscow to reply to the letter you wrote to me, which was published in IZVESTIYA 27 March.

I am glad you were frank. I think it is important that the peoples of East and West should be clearly aware of one another's viewpoints.

I sincerely agree with much of what your letter says. The task of governments certainly is to create a good life for their peoples, life in conditions of peace, security, and freedom in a healthy and favorable environment. I believe this is the aim of the present Soviet leader, just as it is the objective of my government. My talks in Moscow this week were geared to this and, as you put it, to achieving a warmer climate of international relations, particularly British-Soviet relations. Although it would be wrong to expect too much too quickly, I believe the Soviet Government and I have made progress in the right direction.

At the same time, I was concerned about what you say about the United States. I know the American people and the U.S. Government well. Of course, there can be no question of the United States "seeking war" or intending to "drop the nuclear weapons it has accumulated on the head of mankind." We in the West want peace and healthy and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. The arms race, which you write so critically about, began not because of the evil designs of one side or the other but because of a tragic lack of trust between us. We must now pursue constant and painstaking work to create this trust and ensure that at each stage we maintain both sides' security while constantly reducing the level of weapons. I am working to achieve gradual process, and I hope that, as the dialogue with the Soviet leadership develops, the Soviet people will support us so we will move forward toward the goals you and I certainly share.

Thank you for your letter.
With best wishes,
Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

ARBATOV HITS SUNDAY TIMES 'CENSORING' OF ARTICLE

PM211529 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 16 on 19 April 1987 publishes on page 5 a complaint, under the rubric "How A British Newspaper 'Touched Up' Arbatov," by USSR Academician Georgiy Arbatov about the treatment of an article he wrote published in Britain's SUNDAY TIMES. The complaint runs as follows:

"The following article, 'Mrs Thatcher in Moscow: Vintage Old Thinking', was written for the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES and published on April 5, though, under a different title -- 'Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered...' I suppose that the reasons for the different heading are clear." [passage continues]

"The author (as well as many other people in Moscow) was neither bewitched nor even bewildered, but unpleasantly astonished by the obsoleteness of the British Prime Minister's views on important foreign policy issues, showing a 'nuclear ignorance' which is especially dangerous when expressed by the head of a nuclear state. Those sentiments were reflected in the title. This was the impression produced by Mrs. Thatcher that THE SUNDAY TIMES was not willing to convey to its readers.

"The newspaper also considered it necessary to censor the original text and leave out the following words: 'Mrs. Thatcher, I guess, struck thoughtful Soviet audiences as perhaps the West's best and brightest representative (no offence meant to other conservatives on both sides of the Atlantic) of old thinking on peace and security.' A number of other abridgements made by THE SUNDAY TIMES show the same desire to conceal the critical idea of the article.

"After the text had been tampered with in this way I was not particularly bewitched, but bewildered. Naturally, I sent a letter to THE SUNDAY TIMES stating my opinion of the shameless censoring of my article and disrespect for my right as the author and requested the letter to be published."

MOSCOW NEWS follows this complaint with the "genuine" text of Arbatov's article under the heading, "Mrs Thatcher in Moscow: Vintage Old Thinking", which runs as follows:

"Nobody in Moscow doubts that the visit of the British prime minister to the USSR was a useful and important political event -- both for bilateral relations and in the larger international cotext. It has helped broaden the East-West political dialogue and compare views on major issues of East-West relations, regional conflicts, and disarmament. It has contributed to a clearer understanding of both sides' positions and intentions. The agreements signed are of certain value. It was also good that Mrs. Thatcher saw with her own eyes today's Soviet Union and heard directly, from the first source, about both our plans and our problems. And, last but not least, I would hope that she has picked up at least a few things from the discussions on the main subject of our time - the problem of nuclear weapons, even though the exchanges were rather heated at times.

"As for Soviet citizens' impressions of the prime minister, they seemed to me rather ambiguous. Some people who mostly just watched her appearances (and Soviet TV did give her a lot of publicity), without caring much about the sense of what she was saying, must have formed a very favourable opinion. A Soviet lady told me admiringly (and ladies, of course, are not overly given to admiring other ladies): 'I love her. She does look good, as if looking good has become her profession'. Other people not only admired her manners and looks but also tried to understand the message of her speeches published in Soviet newspapers and broadcast on TV. My impression is that they were baffled by some of the thoughts of our distinguished British guest -- and, where nuclear weapons are concerned, even appalled. Mrs. Thatcher, I guess, struck thoughtful Soviet audiences as perhaps the West's best and brightest representative (no offence meant to other conservatives on both sides of the Atlantic) of old thinking on peace and security.

"According to Mrs. Thatcher, it is the nuclear weapons that have kept the peace here for four decades. Well, well. First, it remains to be proven that it is due to nuclear weapons that there has not been a war in Europe since 1945. Why then was there no all-out war in Europe for 40 years prior to 1914? Because of machine guns?" [paragraph continues]

"And after all, what magic do nuclear weapons possess that have turned them into peacekeepers? Are chemical and biological arms less horrible? Even a conventional war in Europe would be Europe's 'final solution', because the continent is saturated with nuclear power stations and storage depots with oil and toxic chemicals. If there is need for fear to ensure peace, that can be provided without nuclear arms. But more and more people understand that peace built on fear is not only very expensive, but will sooner or later fall apart.

"Secondly, if the prime minister professes such a sacred belief in nuclear weapons, why does she speak of peace in Europe only? According to her logic, in order to achieve a lasting place in less than stable regions, like Latin America, Asia, Mideast, South and North Africa - Iran, Syria, Libya, everybody out there should be in even greater need of nuclear weapons than Europeans. Would Mrs. Thatcher feel more secure in a world where everybody had a bomb, even if it was meant for peace?

"Her discourses on other military matters were similarly naive. For instance, on SDI. Or on the military balance - in trying to prove that there is a Soviet superiority she was more than selective, choosing not to notice nuclear warheads, strategic bombers, cruise missiles and other such things where advantages are clearly on the West's side.

"Older people with good memories took Mrs. Thatcher's military ideas with a sense of deja vu: It all sounded remarkably like in the 1940s and 1950s. But what could be accepted at that time as an innocent delusion, has by now turned into superdangerous negligence. Again, I don't want to suspect bad intentions here. But, knowing how intensively the issues of security and nuclear weapons have been discussed in Britain and the rest of the world for the past 10-15 years, one is simply amazed: How did the head of government of a major nuclear power manage to hear nothing and ignore everything?

"Having said all this, I caught myself wondering: Does it follow that there was no real dialogue on problems of security and disarmament during Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Moscow? I don't think it does. We have to wait and see. Perhaps, some of British Conservatives' views may be modified. And the public discussion on nuclear weapons and security, undoubtedly stimulated by her visit, may turn out to be quite useful.

"All the more so, since there is a lot of new and important business to attend to in foreign policy. US Secretary George Shultz is coming to Moscow one of these days, followed by a delegation of US members of Congress headed by Speaker Jim Wright. It is seriously hoped in Moscow that these meetings will help remove the obstacles to an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). And if we manage to conclude an INF treaty, that may touch off a chain of other events as a result of which the world would be a safer and more attractive place to live in. I may assure British readers that the Soviet leadership is and will continue to do its absolute best so that history move in such a direction."

PRAVDA PREVIEWS AL-ASAD VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM230807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

["On the Visit to the Soviet Union by Hafiz al-Asad, General Secretary of the Ba'th Party and Syrian President" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party, arrives in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Considerable successes have been achieved by Syria in strengthening its independence, in socioeconomic development, in party and state building, and in strengthening its defense capability.

Syria under H. al-Asad's leadership firmly adheres to an anti-imperialist line in international affairs, advocates universal peace and the peoples' security, actively participates in the nonaligned movement, and opposes the expansionist plans of the United States and Israel in the Near East and their attempts to impose separate deals on the Arabs.

H. al-Asad is an eminent Arab statesman and politician and a supporter of independent development for the Arab countries.

President H. al-Asad advocates the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. He had visited the USSR on many occasions at the head of Syrian party and government delegations. He signed the Soviet-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in October 1980 on behalf of Syria.

In greeting H. al-Asad and, through him, the friendly Syrian people, Soviet people express their conviction that his visit and forthcoming meetings and talks will serve the cause of further strengthening Soviet-Syrian relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation and the interests of the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Moscow TV Comments

LD230604 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1416 GMT 22 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria is developing successfully. Our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov reports from Damascus.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] This city, which is called the heart of the Arab world, is more than 3,000 years old. Damascus is mentioned in the ancient Russian chronicles. Our merchants came here for Damascus steel and silk fabrics. The history of Soviet-Syrian relations covers more than 4 decades. The USSR actively supported Syria's struggle for independence and was one of the first to recognize its state sovereignty. Links between our countries have for a long time now ceased to be just a matter for diplomats and orientalists.

There are many bright pages in the chronicle of Soviet-Syrian friendly cooperation: they have been written by the builders of the Euphrates GES and the oilmen, land-improvers and workers laying the railway between Damascus and the northern regions of the country. A total of 45 major economic installations have been built in Syria with the assistance of the Soviet Union, and 25 more are being built.

You can meet quite a few people in Damascus and other towns who speak Russian: around 40,000 Syrians have received some education in the USSR.

From earthly matters to space -- that is the range of our friendly cooperation. Recently, a joint documentary film telling about the training of Syrian cosmonauts Munir Habib and Muhammad Faris for the joint Soviet-Syrian space flight, planned for July this year, was shown on Damascus television.

Political consultations at the highest level have become an important feature of our relations. In June, 1985, President al-Asad stressed during talks in Moscow with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that the development and expansion of Soviet-Syrian cooperation serves the vital interests of all Arab peoples and the Arab world as a whole.

These days, on the eve of the official friendly visit by Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union, the Syrian newspapers are writing that the cooperation between our countries is an important factor in the struggle for a just peace and security in the Near East, for unlocking the conflict situations in the region. We talked to Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian minister of information, about this very topic.

Our cooperation with the Soviet Union, says Yasin Rajjuh, is of a strategic nature. How do we understand that? First and foremost, it serves the solution of the problems in our lives both in the area of developing the national economy and in strengthening our defense capability, as well as in opposing the aggressive plots of imperialist reaction. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union is a firm foundation for our relations. It has stood the test of time. We believe that not only our generation, but also our grandfathers and grandchildren, will safeguard and develop Syrian-Soviet friendship.

REPORTAGE OF PETROVSKIY'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Departs From Moscow

LD161719 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir Petrovskiy, has departed on a tour of Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and (?Iraq), where he will discuss the issues of strengthening regional peace and security. The Gulf war is also expected to feature on the agenda of his talks there.

Arrives in Kuwait, Meets Press

LD162028 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Kuwait April 16 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here for an official visit today.

Answering questions of journalists in the Kuwaiti International Airport, Petrov iy said that the visit was an important political event in the development of USSR relations with Kuwait and with other countries of the Persian Gulf zone. He said that in the past several years a solid foundation had been created for the development of those relations which should expand, strengthen and bring political results.

The Soviet Union attaches much importance to a political dialogue with Kuwait which is playing an active part in the international affairs and is making a substantial contribution to the stabilization of international relations in the region.

The Soviet Union expresses profound concern over the continuation of the tragic Iranian-Iraqi conflict and believes that urgent and effective joint efforts are needed for stopping the war and bringing the situation in the Persian Gulf zone back to normal. The USSR has concrete ideas and proposals on this subject which we should like to discuss in Kuwait and hear the opinion of our colleagues, Petrovskiy said.

Touching upon the recent visit to the USSR of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Petrovskiy said that the outcome of the visit could make a positive impact on the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict only if the U.S. displayed its interest not in word, but in deed in the normalization of the situation in the Middle East and supported the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned.

Talks With Amir, Others

LD191615 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Kuwait April 19 TASS -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has paid an official visit here.

He met with the Kuwaiti amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, and the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, and took part in political consultations at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting and consultations, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, a wide range of issues concerning Soviet-Kuwaiti relations was discussed and thorough exchanges of opinions were held on pressing international problems, most notably a Middle East settlement.

The common opinion was expressed that it was imperative to step up efforts to put an early end to the Iran-Iraq war and evolve security guarantees for shipping lanes in the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and other parts of the Indian Ocean.

The common conviction was voiced that it was essential to convene an international conference on the Middle East as soon as possible.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations and spoke out for further developing and enriching them.

PRAVDA REPORTS PALESTINIANS' ALGIERS APPEAL ISSUED

PM211029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Palestinian People's Determination"]

[Text] Algiers, 16 Apr -- The participants in the meeting of Palestinian leaders in Algiers warmly greeted all Palestinians waging a courageous heroic struggle against the Israeli occupiers. The appeal they adopted today notes that the mass demonstrations on the occupied territories confirm the Palestinian people's determination to achieve victory. At the same time they attest to their loyalty to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle for the implementation of their rights to self-determination and the creation of a sovereign state.

The document assesses highly the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and all those who take a firm stance of support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

PRAVDA Notes PNC Opening

PM211340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Filatov report: "Session Opens"]

[Text] Algiers, 20 Apr -- A routine session of the Palestinian National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament in exile, has opened today. It has been called session of national unity and steadfastness of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the people's masses in the occupied territories.

Taking part in the forum are representatives of al the major organizations and fronts belonging to the PLO, as well as members of the leadership of trade unions and public organizations and independent individuals.

The session was preceded by preparatory consultations held over the week. They drafted the agenda for the Palestinian forum and the draft resolutions to be adopted. These drafts contain the basic elements of the political program on which, if it is approved by the session, the PLO's activity will be based.

As N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] told journalists on behalf of those who took part in the consultations, questions examined included the strengthening of the PLO's collegiate leadership and the creation of a new organ, the central council, which is to lead the organization's work in the periods between PNC sessions; and the prospects for the convocation of an international cnference on the Near East and the PLO's participation in it on a full, independent basis. The problem of relations with Arab states, in particular Egypt, was discussed. On the eve of the opening of te PNC session a PLO executive committee was held, which declared the 11 February 1985 Amman agreement with Jordan to be ineffective. As is well known, the agreement was condemned by many Palestinian organizations as failing to meet the vital interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

TASS Carries Proceedings

LD211051 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers April 21 TASS -- The Soviet proposal for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East has been supported by the participants in and guests of the session of the National Council of Palestine taking place here.

We are working for a fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, the road to which goes through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of PLO and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said in his speech.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, speaker of the National Council of Palestine, welcomed the initiative to convene an international conference on Middle East settlement and called for the return of the Palestinian people to the land taken away from them.

The secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, reiterated the willingness of the Organisation to assist in the efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East, inter alia, through the convocation of a U.N-sponsored international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

The secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi, noted the need for the Arab countries to realize their responsibility for the fate of the Palestinian people. He pointed out the importance of strengthening the Palestine resistance movement and cementing the cohesion of the PLO.

CHANGE IN ISRAELI POLITICAL CLIMATE NOTED

TA100757 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Is there movement in the Israeli Government's attitude toward the question of a just solution to the Middle East problem? It is doubtful whether anybody today would dare give an unequivocal answer to this question. However, observers point to more and more changes in the positions of people in the [Israeli] establishment, as well as to declarations made by influential circles in Jerusalem. Particular attention is given to the statement by Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who said there is a good chance for convening an international conference on the Middle East, and if the Israeli authorities miss this opportunity, there will be no chance of making peace for many years.

What is the most interesting aspect of Minister Weizman's statement? Apparently it is the sharp deviation of Weizman and others like him from the prevalent conception that reigned in Israel from the sixties until the recent past. When 'Ezer Weizman served as head of the Israel Air Force and IDF Manpower Branch, he contributed a lot toward developing a defense doctrine based on strength and an offensive strategy. Twenty years and three wars later, he has apparently been convinced that this concept is mistaken. Now he is distancing himself from this outdated concept and from the dangerous gamble of relying on one's strength. 'Ezer Weizman and other sober members of the Israeli establishment are beginning to realize they must take the interests of the other party to the conflict into consideration if they want to put an end to it.

Moreover, one must take into consideration the fact that 'Ezer Weizman was a member of Herut, an extreme rightist party whose leaders even today reject the notion of an international conference and every realistic way to achieve peace. Of course the people who today head the Israeli rejection front, who refuse to recognize the Palestinians' rights and who refuse to negotiate with the recognized representatives of the Palestinian people over the fate of the occupied territories and the conditions for peace, are not found only in Herut. Nonetheless, the extremist positions not only cause amazement among the public, but also meet with strong opposition. The reason for this is simple: The Israeli people are tired of wars and want peace. For this reason they are demanding that the decisionmaking political echelon act in this direction.

Reason dictates that when the old conception does not bring peace, it must be changed. The first step in this direction, in the direction of a change of values, is that of a representative international conference and of joint efforts in the framework of the peace process. If there are rejection front forces in the Arab world, this only proves that if the Israeli leadership adopts a realistic attitude, this will strengthen the peace forces on the other side of the border and enable them to reciprocate in kind. The faster progress is made in this direction, the better off we will all be. We in the Soviet Union will welcome such progress and will always be willing to contribute toward facilitating it.

TASS GENERAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD181450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, 18 April (TASS) -- TASS General Director Sergey Losev arrived here today at the invitation of the Algerian side on an official visit.

He will discuss with Algerian officials prospects for developing cooperation between TASS and the Algerian news agency Algerie Presse Service [APS]. He will exchange work experience and will tour the country, during which he will familiarize himself with the achievements of Algeria during the years of independence, whose 25th anniversary is marked in July this year.

At the airport, the Soviet guest was met by APS Director General Belkacem Ahcene Djabballah, other officials, and USSR Ambassador to Algeria Vasiliy Taratuta.

Agreements Signed

LD212142 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers April 21 TASS -- A meeting has taken place here today between Bachir Rouis, minister of information of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and TASS director general Sergey Losev paying an official visit to Algeria. The sides reviewed bilateral Soviet-Algerian cooperation in information and reiterated their readiness to further develop and broaden it.

Sergey Losev and Belkacem Ahcene-Djaballah, director general of the Algerian news agency APS, today signed an agreement on cooperation between the two news agencies. An agreement on cooperation between TASS and the photo agency API of Algeria was signed as well. The signing ceremony was attended by Information Minister Bachir Rouis, senior officials of the Information Ministry and directors and editors-in-chief of Algerian newspapers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOMSOMOL CONGRESS HELD 15-18 APR

Yeltsin at Pre-Congress Fete

LD150017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] On the eve of the opening of the 20th Komsomol Congress the delegates visited ministries and departments and Moscow's public organizations. A sports and arts festival was held in the Olympic sports complex in Moscow for the delegates and guests of the 20th Komsomol Congress. Soviet sportsmen -- Olympic, world, and European champions -- took part in a colorful display, along with young artists of the theater, variety, circus, and childrens' collectives. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, was present at the festival.

Leaders Attend Opening

LD150743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] The 20th Congress of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League opened an hour ago at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Those assembled greeted with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Solovyev, Talyzin, Yakovlev, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0600 GMT on 15 April in a live telecast of the opening of the 20th Komsomol Congress at the Kremlin, shows the Soviet leadership lineup on the platform as follows:

[Front row, left to right on screen: Zaykov, Chebrikov, Ligachev, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Mironenko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Shevardnadze, Vorotnikov, Aliyev;

[Second row, left to right on screen: Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Solovyev, Yakovlev, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Medvedev, Razumovskiy, (?Nikonov), (unidentified male), Kapitonov.

[Following further ceremony, during which Komosol banners are brought into the hall to the accompaniment of a brass band, Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, welcomes the officials and foreign guests and begins the procedures of electing the Presidium and various committees and approving the agenda.]

Mironenko Gives Opening Speech

LD150936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0555 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Report on opening of 20th Komsomol Congress in the Kremlin by unidentified announcer and unidentified official, including opening speech by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komosol Central Committee -- live]

[Text] [Announcer] The delegates and guests at the congress greet Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, leaders of the Communist Party, and of the Soviet state. [applause]

The congress is opened by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

[Mironenko] Comrade delegates; 4,833 delegates have been elected to the 20th Komsomol Congress. Twenty-one delegates are absent for valid reasons. On behalf of the Komsomol Central Committee, I declare the 20th Komsomol Congress open. [applause]

Comrades, taking part in the work of our congress are leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government who have been elected unanimously by delegates of the 20th Komsomol congress. [applause]

We cordially greet Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [applause], members of the Politburo, candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

I invite you to stand while the Komsomol Red Banner, the memorial red banners of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, the Russian Communist Party -- Bolsheviks -- and of the CPSU Central Committee are brought in. Bring in the banners!

[Announcer] The Komsomol Red Banner is in the hands of Pavel Radnikov, a metal worker and fitter at Uralmash; the assistant banner carriers are Tatyana Blizno, an assembly worker from the Kharkov tractor works, and Ubok Vlikeya, a mechanizer at the Lenin Kolkhoz. The Memorial Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party -- Bolsheviks -- is borne by Nikolay Zhigulin, a senior operator at the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine. The banner carried of the Memorial Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee for the 50th Komsomol anniversary is Lieutenant Colonel Ruslan Aushev, hero of the Soviet Union. The Memorial Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee for the 60th Komsomol anniversary is in the hands of Vladimir Solovyev, cosmonaut and twice hero of the Soviet Union.

[Mironenko] Please be seated. Comrades, 193 delegations of international, regional and national organizations of youth associations and students from 104 countries are present at our congress. On behalf of the congress, allow me to express cordial gratitude to our partnerlike, friendly organizations which have displayed a respectful attitude to the Leninist Komsomol and to all Soviet youth, and who have sent their delegations to Moscow. [applause]

From the bottom of our hearts we greet the envoys from the fraternal youth leagues of the socialist countries, in common rank with which the Komsomol makes its contribution to the strengthening of world socialism -- the mighty and influential force of modern times. [applause]

Taking part in the work of the congress is a large group of representatives from youth organizations of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, whose peoples are waging a just struggle against imperialist exploitation and oppression, and for an independent and progressive course of development.

We confirm our immutable solidarity with the young patriots who are defending the ideals of liberty, democracy, and social progress, who are clashing directly with the dark forces of apartheid and racism, and in courageous confrontation with imperialism and reaction. [applause] Delegates have come to our congress from communist youth leagues of the countries of Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Asia and the Pacific Ocean, Africa, and Latin America.

We send warm greetings to the youth in capitalist countries waging a persistent struggle against the oppression of monopolies for their rights and vital interests. Our thoughts and words of combat solidarity are today addressed to those who are languishing in torture chambers and prisons, and who are subjected to reprisals and persecution for their progressive convictions. [applause]

Among the guests at the congress are representatives of socialist, social-democratic and centrist youth from several countries. There are delegations from youth and student organizations of various political tendencies, with whom we are linked by a joint aspiration toward real involvement in resolving the global tasks of the modern age and preserving life on earth, as well as stopping the flywheels of the arms race which are spinning dangerously, and toward safeguarding just and equal development for all peoples in conditions of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. It is with profound satisfaction that we welcome the presence at the congress of delegations from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students and other representative and influential international youth organizations. [applause]

Permit me, Comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the young people of our country, sincerely and cordially to greet the representatives of the young generation of our planet who favor peace, democracy and social progress. I wish you successes and happiness. [applause]

Comrade delegates, permit me to move on to the composition of the executive bodies of the 20th Komsomol Congress. We are to elect a presidium, a secretariat, a drafting commission and a credentials commission for the congress. At a conference of representatives of delegations of Komsomol organizations from republics, krays and oblasts, proposals were formulated for the composition of the executive bodies of the congress. You have these proposals with you. Is there any need to read them? There is no need.

Let us first of all examine the question of the congress Presidium. It is proposed that it should be elected with a membership of 153 people. Do the delegates have other proposals on the numerical and personnel composition of the Presidium? No. How will we vote -- individually or collectively? Collectively. All those in favor of electing the congress Presidium with the proposed composition please raise your provincial credentials. Please lower them. Who is against the motion? Any abstentions?

The presidium of the 20th Komsomol Congress is elected. Let me ask those comrades who have been elected to take their places in the presidium.

Comrades, we will proceed now to elect the secretariat of the congress. A proposal is put forward to elect 37 people to the secretariat of the congress. Are there any remarks concerning the quantitative and qualitative composition of the secretariat? None. Those in favor of electing the secretariat of the congress composed as suggested, please raise your temporary credentials. Please lower them. Who is against? Abstained? The secretariat of the congress has been elected.

We have to elect the Drafting Commission of the congress. A proposal is put forward to elect 39 people to it. Are there any remarks concerning the quantitative and personal composition of the Drafting Commission? None. Those in favor of electing the Drafting Commisson of the congress composed as suggested please raise your temporary credentials. Please lower them. Against? Abstained? None. The Drafting Commission of the congress has been elected.

We now proceed to the election of the Credentials Commission. A proposal is put forward to elect 69 people to the Credentials Commission. Are there any remarks, Comrades, concerning the quantitative and personal composition of the Credentials Commission. None. Those in favor of electing the Credentials Commission of the Congress composed as suggested please raise your temporary credentials. Please lower them. Who is against? Abstained? The Credentials Commission of the congress has been elected. The delegates elected to the Secretariat and to the Drafting and Credentials Commissions of the congress please assume your duties.

Comrade delegates, we have to adopt the agenda and the order of the 20th Komsomol Congress. You have the proposals on the agenda and the order of work of the congress. Shall I read them? No. A proposal is made to allot 2 hours 45 minutes for the Komsomol report, and 20 minutes for the Central Auditing Commission report. Those in favor of adopting the suggested agenda and order of work of the 20th Komsomol Congess please raise your temporary credentials. Please lower them. Who is against? Abstained? The agenda and the order of work of the congress have been adopted.

Comrades, we have thus completed forming the leading bodies of the 20th Komsomol congress, and adopted the agenda and the order of its work.

WFDY President Greets Congress

LD151529 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- "The present changes in the USSR are being received with growing interest throughout the world and evoke widespread response among all those who struggle for freedom and equality," the 20th Congress of the Komsomol was told by the president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) Walid Masri.

The present concept of Soviet society's development, he said, "shows how the immense potential of socialism can be used more effectively and creatively. This work is taking place in complex conditions of the international situation when the stockpiling and development of new types of nuclear arms surpasses reasonable limits. The USSR's policy in this field reflects the sincere striving of Soviet people to live in a world without nuclear arms."

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of the 270 organisations from 115 countries belonging to the WFDY Walid Masri noted that the Komsomol and Soviet youth organisations have always played an active role in the federation's work. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, the biggest youth action for peace in recent years, took place thanks to the support it got from Soviet young people.

Walid Masri expressed hope that the 13th festival, to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989, will become a new striking manifestation of anti-imperialist solidarity and the striving of young people for peace and friendship.

Paper Summarizes First Day

PM181319 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 87 p 1

["Information Report on the 20th Komsomol Congress" -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 20th Komsomol Congress began its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow, at 1000 hours on 15 April 1987. About 5,000 delegates, representing the country's Komsomol organizations, have assembled for their supreme forum.

Leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government are taking part in the work of the congress. The congress delegates and guests welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Biryukova, A.E. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov.

V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, opened the congress.

The Komsomol Red Banner and the Commemorative Red Banners of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee were brought into the hall.

Those present in the hall welcomed the 193 delegations of international regional, and national organizations and associations of youth and students from 104 countries.

The guests include emissaries from fraternal youth unions of the socialist countries. A large group of representatives of youth organizations from Asian, African, and Latin American countries are taking part in the work of the congress. Delegations of communist youth unions have arrived from West European countries, the United States and Canada, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America. The guests of the congress include representatives of socialist, social democratic, and centrist young people from several countries, and delegations of youth and student organizations of various political persuasion.

The congress is attended by delegations of the WFDY, the International Union of Students, and other representatives and influential international organizations.

The delegates elected the leading organs of the congress -- Presidium, Secretariat, and Drafting and Credentials Commissions.

The following agenda of the 20th Komsomol Congress work was approved:

1. Report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol's tasks on the further intensification of young people's communist education in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress stipulations.

2. Report of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission.

3. On amendments to the Komsomol Statute.

4. Election of central Komsomol organs.

The "Report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol's Tasks on the Further Intensification of Young People's Communist Education in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Stipulations" was delivered by V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The congress heard the report of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission, delivered by Commission Chairman N. Klykov.

The debate on the reports began afterwards.

The following spoke in the debate: Hero of Socialist Labor V. Aksenov, team leader in the Buryat ASSR's "Nizhneangarsktransstroy" Trust and winner of the Komsomol Prize; S. Smirnov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; N. Mukhambetzhanova, machine operator at the Frunze Sovkhoz in Kokchetav Oblast's Shchuchinskiy Rayon, Kazakh SSR; V. Gurin, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee; M. Matveyev, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Komsomol Obkom; V. Kuznetsov, leader of a working face miners' team at "Krasnolimanskaya" Mine in Krasnoarmeysk, Donetsk Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; R. Alimov, first secretary of the Tajik Komsomon Central Committee; G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

A greetings message to the congress was read by WFDY President Walid Masri.

The congress heard and approved the report by the Credentials Commission, delivered by Credentials Commission Chairman N. Dolgushkin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

In the evening the delegates to the 20th Komsomol Congress had a meeting with young pioneers.

The congress will continue its work 16 April.

Leaders Attend Second Day

LD160728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Today is the second day of the 20th Komsomol Congress. Those gathered welcomed with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Solovyev, Talyzin, Yakovlev, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, and Kapitonov.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech to the delegates and guests at the congress.

Members Discuss Reorganization

LD160856 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- This morning those present at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol), the main youth organisation of the country, were addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then the delegates to the congress, which is in session in the Kremlin for the second day, continued to discuss the tasks of the Komsomol in the conditions of the reorganisation.

The state of affairs in the Soviet youth movement is being discussed not only in the Kremlin.

Meetings of delegates and Komsomol leaders with young people began today at the congress' nine discussion centres set up in the largest halls of Moscow.

The centres will function till the end of the congress' work.

The participation of the Komsomol in scientific and technological progress and in the reorganisation, educational work among young people, and holiday arrangements for them are some of the topics of the discussion.

There is a long list of those who want to speak at the discussion centre "The work for peace, democracy and development: the responsibility of the younger generation."

Delegates Continue Discussions

LD161939 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 16 Apr 87

[All names as received]

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was the highlight of the second day of the Soviet Komsomol's congress. It was received with enthusiasm by the almost 6,000 people in the hall.

Then the delegates continued discussing the main tasks of the Komsomol. The speakers disagree on particulars but are at one that young people have no more important task than active participation in transforming all aspects of the country's life.

The congress was greeted by the President of the International Union of Students Jozef Skala, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth League Andrey Bondzhulov; first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth league Csaba Hamori; first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League Vu Mao; first secretary of the Central Council of the Union of Free German Youth Eberhard Aurich.

The congress delegates were also greeted by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Choe Yong-hae; First Secretary of the National Committee of the League of Young Communists of Cuba Roberto Robaina Gonzalez; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary League of Laos Thongvin Phomvihan; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Tserendorjiyin Narangerel; general coordinator of the Sandinist Youth League named after July 19 Urtado Vega; chairman of the main board of the Polish Socialist Youth League Jerzy Szmaidzinski; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of Romania Nicu Ceausescu; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan Farid Mazdak; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Czechoslovakia Jaroslav Eneral; Secretary of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia Ace Kosewski; Secretary General of the Communist Youth Movement of France Jacques Parre; national secretary of the Italian Federation of Communist Youth Pietro Folena; Secretary General of the International Union of Socialist Youth Dirk Greybooms; and Chairman of the Indian Youth Congress Anand Sharma.

Parallel to plenary meetings work was conducted today in ten thematical discussion centres. Not only delegates but whoever wanted could speak there. The results of the discussion will be taken into account when the resolution of the congress is drafted.

The congress continues its work tomorrow.

Marchuk Addresses Congress

LD170243 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Soviet science is now interested more than ever before in young people free from traditional thought patterns, Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol).

The academic structure that existed until recently left little changes for young scientists to fulfill their ideas, the president said. We decided to introduce age limits for leading officials. Veteran scientists should concentrate chiefly on scientific work while younger people should be placed at the helm of science.

Marchuk also said it had been decided to renew institutes of the Academy of Sciences by, at least, 5 percent every year. Experience has also suggested us a new structure for them: It should rest, on the one hand, on permanent collectives with recognized scientific schools and, on the other, on temporary collectives consisting largely of younger scientists working on problems blazing new paths in science. This appears to be the way to fulfill quickly promising ideas and create new scientific schools, he said.

Kazakh Chief Notes Changes

LD161746 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Much is now changing for the better in Kazakhstan, order is being reinstated everywhere and the old ways are being resolutely overcome. The 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol was told today by Sergazy Kondybayev, first secretary of the central committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol organisation.

Touching on the causes of the anti-social phenomena in Alma-Ata last December, Koandybayev recalled that while big accomplishments were being announced from high rostrums in the republic production growth rates were actually declining. National-protectionism, nepotism and parochialism were being intensively implanted. The moral orientation of some politically immature young people was seriously deformed. Those guilty of the events in Alam-Ata capitalised on this and resorted to such a poisoned weapons a nationalism.

Komsomol members have understood a lot after those events in December, the speaker continued. But the main thing is that we realised that we are a force on which much depends. We sensed this when we had to go to the "hottest" youth hostels, into the squares and streets, when we entered discussions and won.

Little time has passed since the congress of the republic's Komsomol but the implementation of its decisions has already begun, Kondybayev noted. For instance, we are changing the system of enrollment at establishments of higher learning and no longer give preference to applicants from certain regions as it was in the past. Much is being done to improve the teaching of the Russian and Kazakh languages as an important means of raising the culture of contacts between nations. In Kazakhstan the Komsomol is taking part in the work to form stable labour collectives and strives for more Kazakhs to go through the social school in the ranks of the working class.

Romania's Ceausescu Speaks

AU162033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 16/4/1987 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the Twentieth Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], addressed on behalf of Socialist Romania's young generation a warm and friendly salute to the participants in the congress, to all Soviet youth.

After referring to the present concerns of the Romanian youth, who is involved, together with the whole people, in translating into life the objectives set by the 13th RCP Congress, the speaker mentioned the good friendly and cooperative relations that steadily develop between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League, between the youth of Romania and the Soviet Union, in the spirit of the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, of the talks and understandings covenanted at top level.

The UCY's wish was reaffirmed to further work for the development and deepening of these relations on multiple planes, as a tangible contribution to the general cause of peace, socialism, international understanding and collaboration.

Nicu Ceausescu met Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the CC of the Leninist Young Communist League. During the talk a survey was made of the current stage and the prospects of the collaboration between the two youth organizations, as well as of aspects of the international youth and student movement.

Hungary's Hamori Speaks

LD162122 Budapest MTI in English 2028 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 16 (MTI) -- Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), addressed the Thursday session of the Komsomol Congress in Moscow.

Csaba Hamori appreciated the role of the Hungarian youth in socialist construction work and spoke of the most important tasks they are to tackle.

"The KISZ is the youth organization of the HSWP. We wish to take our share in the tasks facing the party and Hungarian society. In the spirit of the goals set by our congress and support of the party's programme, we have launched a political action with an appeal entitled 'Our future is at stake'.

The appeal has rejected the attitude of inactivity and 'withdrawal from public life'. We have called upon the Hungarian youth to further the social and economic reforms, and actively support the party's programme for economic transformation. In the course of the action we have established a forum for the publication of constructive proposals and initiatives, and undertaken to sum up the proposals calling for a decision on national level, and convey them to the central committee of the party and the government.

"The Hungarian youth follow with keen attention the gradual spreading of a new attitude in contemporary Soviet society. We are also interested that the programme of the CPSU aimed at accelerating social and economic progress should be asserted in all fields of life. As the answer given to the issues to be solved complies with the interests of the socialist community as a whole, it may give an impetus to the relations between our countries and peoples. We seek to meet the challenges of our age in the same direction, but with means that comply with our national conditions. We will do our best also in the future to further enrich and widen our relations.

"Over the recent period there have been some promising developments in world policy in the wake of the initiating foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The favourable changes in the international political climate have also helped to resume a constructive dialogue in the international youth movement. Examples for this have been offered by the memorable 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow or the work of the framework for all-European youth and students' cooperation. We should make a successful use of the favourable circumstances in the development of the work of the international democratic organizations, and preparations for the 13th World Youth and Student Festival," Csaba Hamori said.

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PM210841 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 p 1

["Information Report on 20th Komsomol Congress" -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 20th Komsomol Congress continued its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 16 April 1987.

The congress delegates and guests cordially welcomed comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the congress. His speech was listened to with great attention and interest and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The following spoke in the debate on the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission reports: N. Zhigulin, senior operator at Novolipetsk's Yu.V. Andropov metalluragical combine, Lipetsk Oblast; V. Tsybukh, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; M. Astafurova, master of mechanized milking at Vologodskiy Rayon's "Mayskiy" Sovkhoz, Vologda Oblast; S. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Komsomol Obkom; S. Solod, leader of a temporary youth creative collective at the A.A. Skochinskiy Mining Institute in Lyubertsy, Moscow Oblast;

I. Nikitin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Young Pioneers Organization Central Council; A.P. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; V. Zyukin, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Komsomol Kraykom; A. Fishchev, 9th grade student at the No 2 Grigoropolisskaya Secondary School in Stavropol Kray's Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; I. Priyeditis, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; N. Prokhorov, metal worker at Moscow's "Salyut" Machine Building Production Association.

The congress elected a commission to draft the 20th Komsomol Congress Resolution and a resolution "On Amendments to the Komsomol Statute."

The debate resumed after this. The congress was addressed by G. Akopyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; Yu. Posnov, chairman of the "Put Pobedy" Kolkhoz in Altay Kray's Zarinskiy Rayon; A. Nasyrov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; A. Yeliseyeva, first secretary of the Krasnoslobodskiy Komsomol Raykom, Mordovian ASSR: I. Buzhenitsa, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; A. Zubrinkin, student at Kazan's No 2 Secondary Vocational and Technical School, Tatar ASSR; S. Potapenko, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee staff for the all-union Komsomol shock labor construction project of the West Siberia territorial production complex in Tyumen Oblast; V. Denisov, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Komsomol Obkom; A. Almann, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; G. Vishnyakova, weaver at Kalinin's 60-Letiya SSSR cotton combine; S. Kondybayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee.

Greetings messages to the congress were delivered by Jozef Skala, president of the International Union of Students; Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee (Bulgarian People's Republic); Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee; Vu Mao, first secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee (SRV); Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Free German Youth Union Central Council (GDR); Ch'oe Yong-hae, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee; Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, first secretary of Cuba's Union of Young Communists National Committee; Tkhongvin Fomvikhan [name as published], first secretary of the Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth Central Committee; Tserendorzhiyn Narangerel [name as published], first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee; Pedro Urtado Vega, general coordinator of the "19 July" Sandinist Youth (Nicaragua); Jerzy Szmajdzinski, leader of the delegation of socialist unions of youth and students from the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Main Board; Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Socialist Republic of Romania Union of Communist Youth Central Committee; Farid Mazdak, first secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan Central Committee; Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union Central Comittee; Ace Kocevski, secretary of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium; Jacques Perrier, secretary general of the Movement of Communist Youth of France; Pietro Folena, national secretary of the Italian Communist Youth Federation; Dirk Dreybooms [name as published], general secretary of the International Union of Socialist youth; Anand Sharma, president of the Indian Youth Congress (I).

Discussion centers worked in parallel with plenary sessions in the afternoon. The delegates discussed the most topical issues raised in the reports and the congress speeches.

The congress will continue its work 17 April.

Leaders Attend Debates

LD171309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] The 20th Komsomol Congress resumed in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses an hour ago. The delegates are continuing the debate on the review reports of the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. Taking part in the congress' work are Comrades Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Biryukova, and Nikonov. [The report by special correspondent G. Batsanova and others on the 17 April proceedings at the All-Union Komsomol Congress in Moscow, printed on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 April, First Edition, under the title "Making an About-Turn," lists G.P. Razumovskiy among the leaders attending on 17 April. TASS and correspondent reports frontpaged by the IZVESTIYA Morning Edition, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA First Edition, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA for 18 April also list Razumovskiy, in each case after Nikonov.] Today the results of the work of the debating centers where some of the most important problems of the Komsomol's work are examined will be summed up. Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, will make the closing speech.

The delegates are due to adopt a decision on their appraisal of the work of the Komsomol Central Committee and a congress final document. Nomination and discussion of the candidates to the Komsomol central electoral bodies will begin.

Delegates Adopt Rule Changes

LD171545 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The discussion of reports was concluded in the Kremlin today at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol. Some 60 people took the floor. But the discussion was not limited to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses where the plenary meetings are held. Parallel to the plenary meetings ten discussion centres were open.

Summing up the discussion First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee Viktor Mironenko described it as very fruitful. Addressing foreign guests (the congress is attended by 214 delegations from 113 countries) he said: "Don't be misguided by the intense critical note of the congress. We clearly see our aim. Soviet young people see their internationalist duty in bringing out socialism's potentialities".

The delegates adopted amendments to the Komsomol rules.

The congress was greeted today by Secretary of the Youth Section of the African National Congress of South Africa Rajnald Mpongo, Secretary General of the United Democratic Organisation of the Youth of Cyprus Dimitris Christophias, Chairman of the Socialist German Working Youth (FRG) Birgit Radow, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth League of Kampuchea Sam Sun Doean, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Union of Fatah Youth Saleh Sha'ef, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of Uruguay Leon Lev, Secretary General of the All-India Federation of Youth Doirisami Raja, Secretary General of the Democratic Youth League of Japan Kazuo Wada, National Chairman of the Young Communist League of the United States John Backtell, Secretary General of the Central Council of the Communist Youth of Greece Georgeos Grapsas.

The Komsomol guiding bodies will be elected at a closed session tonight.

The congress ends tomorrow.

Rules Allow 'Broad Criticism'

LD171540 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol today approved the amended rules of the league. Dissenting from the wording of individual provisions, two delegates voted against them and four abstained.

Altogether 235,000 remarks and suggestions had been sent to the Komsomol Central Committee after the publication of the text of the draft rules late last year. The editorial commission introduced more than 100 amendments in the draft.

To begin with, the new rules define the organisation itself as socio-political rather than social. The definition reflects the fact that the Komsomol has become an intrinsic component of the political system of Soviet society.

The stipulations of the rules have been geared to the tasks of socio-economic acceleration and the policy of more openness and democracy pursued in the Soviet Union. They orientate the Komsomol members to broader initiative, to a role in the administration of the affairs of the state and to involvement with economic and social issues.

The new rules have cut back the number of plenary sessions and meetings of the steering bodies of the Komsomol and directed their efforts at practical work with young people. The rules guarantee opportunities for broad criticism and the suppression of bureaucratism in the Komsomol.

The amendments broaden the rights and increase the role of the primary organisations. Now they will have the last say in accepting young people to the Komsomol whereas previously the district committees had that right.

Youth Leader Addresses Session

LD172241 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- "The reogranization is as difficult an undertaking as it is necessary. It is the younger generation that has the key to its success", Sergey Chelnokov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, stated today when addressing delegates of the 20th Congress of the Young Communist League (Komsomol).

Chelnokov said that the Soviet Komsomol had to overcome today barriers of mistrust, lies and inventions that the young people of a major part of the non-socialist world had been separated from us. A dialogue and a quest for compromises has never been an easy thing to do. The Komsomol comes out for a respectful attitude to the interests of its foreign partners. The results are obvious: At present the committee of youth organizations has some 1,000 permanent partners on the level of international, national and regional organizations alone.

Soviet youth organizations see clear prospects of the development of cooperation with young people of Asian, African and Latin American countries, Sergey Chelnokov continued.

Anti-imperialist solidarity is a solid foundation for our joint actions. Chelnokov spoke out in favour of the creation of a system of cooperation and concerted actions of Asian youth and student organizations, of the consolidation of regional youth cooperation with countries of the Pacific region.

Chelnokov emphasized that the festival movement promoted to a considerable degree the development of relations among the young people. He said that during preparations for the 12th Moscow Festival of Youth and students the Soviet Komsomol had strengthened its cooperation with young communists, socialists and social democrats, expanded its relations with representatives of the radical liberal youth and made first steps in establishing contacts with young Christian Democrats.

Chelnokov came out in support for the initiative of young people from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding the 13th World Festival of 1989 in Pyongyang and said that a Soviet preparatory committee for the festival would soon be set up in the USSR. He pointed out that the way to the Pyongyang festival would not be an easy one. Its success will depend on realism, goodwill and constructive stand of all the participants in the festival process.

Congress Adopts Youth Law

LD181153 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent from the Kremlin:

The 20th Congress of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union (YCL) is drawing to an end. The final documents are to be adopted in the afternoon today. Voting on some of their fundamental provisions took place on Friday.

The congress has unanimously declared, for example, for the adoption of a special youth law in the USSR. Many delegates, who rose to speak on these days, furnished reasonable arguments for drawing up and issuing such a legislative act in the USSR.

Such a law is necessary because the current legislation does not sufficiently clearly define the place, role, possibilities and rights of young people in the Soviet society, the status of YCL organisations at plants, offices, etc. All this should be sealed in a new law, the speakers emphasized.

The idea of such a law had unanimous support at the congress. Yet there were voices warning that the articles of a law, be it even the most perfect one, cannot be useful per se. It is necessary to be able to use them, to implement them in practice in every-day life.

"The new law of youth shall not be turned into a fresh formal envelope," said Vasiliy Denisov, a delegate to the congress, leader of a big YCL organisation on the Volga. Have young people, the YCL not enough rights already now? But let us have a look whether the members of the Young Communist League -- deputies of the Soviets, from the Supreme Soviet -- to the rural Soviet or YCLers -- members of the commissions of deputies for the affairs of youth do much for young people?

"A law is necessary," agreed Rashid Alimov, first secretary of the Young Communist League of Tajikistan (Soviet Central Asia). "But we in our republic have started doing much without waiting for any law."

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, described in his speech at the congress the idea of the law of youth as a sound one. "Even if what is in effect now today is collected in that law, the rights and duties which young people already have, this will in itself be of tremendous significance", he said.

"Yet new things can, indisputably, be introduced into the text of the law with due regard for what the delegates to the congress said and what life itself prompts."

The congress has had its say. Now a large amount of work is to be done to draw up a youth law.

TV Carries Mironenko Speech

LD172346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2003 GMT 17 Apr 87

["From the speech" by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; from the "Congress Diary" program; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] We have finished discussing the review reports of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. For a long time now there has not been such frank and self-critical talk in the Komsomol and for a long time we have not discussed the talks and activities of our Leninist Komsomol with such interest.

Discussion of the review reports showed the main point -- the total unity of all congress delegates. It also expressed the full unity of all Soviet young people and Komsomol members and their support for the party's innovative and revolutionary course directed at speeding up socioeconomic development in the country and at restructuring. [applause]

I would like to stress that the delegates have supported the main provisions of the review report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the appraisal it contains of the lessons arising from the review period and the proposed principles for restructuring the work of the Komsomol. One realizes, of course, that neither the reports nor the speeches can fully cover all sectors of this great, complex and very multifaceted work. The speakers have voiced many constructive and principled remarks and additions directed at enhancing the Komsomol's role in the speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. All remarks will be given consideration in the practical work of the new composition of the Komsomol Central Committee. It must be said forthrightly, Comrades, that they will require a very serious restructuring of many forms and methods of work. I would like to emphasize in particular that all delegates should help the new membership of the elective bodies in implementing everything that has been planned.

Young people are expecting dynamic activity, not only from the Komsomol Central Committee but also from oblast, town, rayon and other committees of the Komsomol and they must all be ready for this.

What has been taking place over the past few days here in the Hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses is evidence of the maturity of Soviet young people. To no less extent it is a most convincing example of a Leninist approach to party leadership of the Komosol. The speech at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was addressed to delegates and to all Soviet young people, deeply stirred each of us. It must be interpreted very seriously, very profoundly and in a creative way. We are grateful to the party for its trust and for the kind words that have been said about us. We look upon these words as an advance that all of us, all members of the Komsomol, will have to justify in practice. [applause]

We are aware of our mistakes and omissions. We have certainly not been able to speak of them all by any means at the sessions of the congress. We have spoken openly of our shortcomings and about unresolved problems, and will do everything we can to eliminate them. The party believes in our maturity and in our ability to independently and critically appraise our work. It believes that a healthy restlessness will make the restructuring in the Komsomol irreversible.

The Komsomol Central Committee calls on the heads of ministries and departments, public organizations, enterprises and work collectives to show trust in practice in young people, and the young in turn will prove the value of their energy, know-how, and enthusiasm.

We are grateful to our foreign guests for their greetings, expressions of solidarity and interested attitude toward the lives of Soviet young people. [applause]

Dear foreign friends, may you not be embarassed by the critical zeal and sharpness of our discussions at the congress. We can clearly see our goal, and will proceed firmly and steadfastly toward it. [applause]

All Soviet young people see their internationalist duty to be to reveal the potentialities of socialism. [applause]

I think, Comrades, it will be right on your behalf to express sincere recognition and gratitude to the party and Komsomol organizations of the city of Moscow and to ordinary Muscovites who have done much to ensure that the work of the congress has proceeded in a businesslike and very cordial and hospitable atmosphere. [prolonged applause]

The 20th Komsomol Congress has given rise to a considerable public response. Although we have criticized the journalists, our comrades in arms, as far as the work is concerned, in many of our speeches and in the report, we are sincerely and cordially grateful to the workers of the mass media for the fact that they have been able to reflect the atmosphere of search, of controversy, of constructiveness and of optimism of congress life. [applause]

Our main enemy today is divergence between word and deed. It is the task of each one of us to conquer this within ourselves. The country expects concrete and resolute action from us. The party hopes that the Komsomol will be alongside it in the vanguard of restructuring and that we must justify this hope, Comrades. [applause]

Paper Cites 17 Apr Proceedings

PM221355 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on 20th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The 20th Komsomol Congress continued work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 17 April 1987.

The congress delegates and guests greeted Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, V.I. Dolgikh, S.L. Sokolov, A.P. Biryukova, V.P. Nikonov, and G.P. Razumovskiy with prolonged applause.

The congress delegates and guests were briefed on the results of the work of the 20th Komsomol Congress Discussion Centers.

The following spoke in the debates on the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission reports: G. Seleznev, chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA; S. Alekperov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; M. Pastukhova, 3d-year student at the Voronezh Polytechnic Institute; I. Gorokhov, first secretary of Chelyabinsk Komsomol Obkom; I. Yefimov, assistant to the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work; L. Kasayev, first secretary of Chechen-Ingush Komsomol Obkom; A. Khokhlov, chairman of the Komsomol Central Committee "Sputnik" International Youth Tourism Bureau; A. Maslovskiy, engineer at the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Production Association named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR; Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; D. Margvelidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; Yu. Polyakov, secretary of the RSFSR Writers' Union Board and Lenin Komsomol Prize winner; A. Kazakov, face worker at the mine named for the Lenin Komsomol of the Ukraine in Pavlograd, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; Ya. Gundogdyyev, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee; A. Oleynikov, senior pioneer leader at No 75 Secondary School in Vladivostok, Maritime Kray; K. Zazirniy, first secretary of Krasnodar Komsomol Kraykom; pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR twice Hero of the Soviet Union V. Solovyev; T. Tabyldiyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee; V. Bolshakov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Komsomol Obkom; S. Chelnokov, chairman of the USSR Youth Organizations Committee; Yu. Korolev, world gymnastics champion and meritorious master of sport of the USSR; V. Petrenko, first secretary of Rostov Komsomol Obkom; V. Smirnov, secretary of the Komsomol committee at the S.M. Kirov "Elektrosila" Electrical Machine Building Production Association in Leningrad; N. Grinkova, ninth-grader at the No 90 Secondary School in Volgograd; M. Sotnikov, secretary of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Komsomol Committee; S. Kuznetsov, organizer of extracurricular and extramural education work at the Kamennyye Potoki Secondary School in Kremenchugskiy Rayon, Poltava Oblast; and Hero of the Soviet Union I. Chmurov, student at the Twice Red Banner Ryazan Higher Airborne Assault Command College named for the Lenin Komsomol.

The congress was greeted by: Reginald Mpongo, secretary of the Youth and Students Section of the African National Congress of South Africa; Dimitris Khristofias, general secretary of the Cypriot United Democratic Youth Organization; Brigit Radow, chairman of the Socialist German Workers Youth (FRG); Sam Sun Doaen [name as transliterated], first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Salih Shayif, first secretary of the Fatah Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Central Committee; Leon Lev [name as transliterated], secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Youth Union; Doraisami Raja [name as transliterated], general secretary of the All-India Youth Federation; Kazuo Wada [name as transliterated], general secretary of the Japan Democratic Youth League; John Baktell [name as transliterated], chairman of the Young Communist League National Committee (United States); and Yeoryios Grapsas, general secretary of the Greek Communist Youth Central Council.

The congress decided to close the debates on the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission reports.

The closing speech was delivered by V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The 20th congress approved the work of the Komsomol Central Committee and unanimously supported the Komsomol Central Committee's practical activity in mobilizing Komsomol members and young people to implement the tasks of socioeconomic development and restructuring all aspects of the country's life which were posed by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

I. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the commission set up by the congress to draft the resolution. The congress unanimously adopted the 20th Komsomol Congress resolution on the "Report of the Komsomol Congress resolution on the "Report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol's Tasks in Further Enhancing Young People's Communist Education in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Directives."

The congress ratified the text of the amended Komsomol Statutes.

The 20th Komsomol Congress resolution on the report of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission report was adopted, and the "Provisions on the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission" were ratified.

That evening a concert was held for the 20th Komsomol Congress delegates and guests.

The congress will continue work on 18 April 1987.

Secretaries Attend Reception

PM220857 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 1

[TASS report: "In Honor of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] The Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Youth Organizations Committee held a reception in the Kremlin Palace 18 April in honor of the foreign delegations participating in the work of the 20th Komsomol Congress.

The reception was attended by Comrades A.F. Dobrynin, V.A. Medvedev, and G.P. Razumovskiy.

Those present were greeted by V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. He expressed cordial gratitude to the foreign guests for their participation in the work of the 20th Komsomol Congress.

On behalf of the foreign delegations J. Jeneral, chairman of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, wished the Komsomol and all Soviet young people successes in implementing the tasks outlined by the congress.

The reception was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Auditing Commission Elected

PM220757 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Komsomol Central Auditing Commission Session"]

[Text] A session of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission elected by the 20th Komsomol Congress was held 18 April 1987.

The commission elected N.N. Klykov as chairman of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission, and V.P. Parfenov as deputy chairman of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission.

The commission elected the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission Bureau comprising N.N. Klykov, M.N. Kiryanova, V.P. Parfenov, A.D. Shevelev, and V.M. Shunyayev.

The commission ratified V.M. Shunyayev as senior secretary of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission.

Final Resolution Adopted

LD181842 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The Young Communist League, the Soviet Union's largest youth organization often known by its Russian abbreviation Komsomol, ended its 20th Congress here today after adopting a resolution which defined its paramount task as "stepping up efforts to remove the nuclear threat, put an end to the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space."

The Komsomol, the resolution said, "Expresses fraternal solidarity with the just struggle by young Communists against rampant militarism, capitalist exploitation and social and cultural discrimination and in defense of the rights and liberties of the young."

The congress also urged "closer unity among the different detachments of the international communist youth movement."

The Komsomol, it said, "stands for closer cooperation with the communist youth leagues of capitalist countries and stepped-up joint action for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism."

The resolution stressed a desire to develop relations with the young people of socialist countries and of Asian, African and Latin American states.

The congress declared the Soviet young people's support for the party's policies of restructuring, social and economic speedup, continued democratization and greater public openness.

It said the Komsomol "must keep up the spirit of candor, criticism and self-criticism that marked the review-and-election campaign before the congress."

The congress bound the Komsomol organizations to re-organize their activities in a fundamental way by broadening democratization and offering greater scope for the young's initiative.

Komsomol Leadership Elected

PM220849 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on First Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee elected by the 20th Komsomol Congress was held 18 April 1987. Organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum elected V.I. Mironenko as first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

V.P. Denisov, N.K. Dolgushkin, S.N. Yepifantsev, P.V. Ignotas, N.I. Kurizanova, I.N. Nikitin, I.N. Ordzhonikidze, N.I. Paltsev, S.I. Rogozhkin, and L.I. Svetsova were elected secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee.

V.V. Gurin, I.Ye. Yefimov, D.G. Ostroushko, P.Yu. Ratnikov, S.Ye. Romanov, G.N. Seleznev, S.A. Smirnov, V.I. Tsybukh, S.N. Chelnokov, and A.N. Shilyarov were elected members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

G.G. Akopyan, R.K. Alimov, G.S. Golovachev, V.M. Kaplenkova, M.P. Pastukhova, S.V. Solod, and V.A. Frolin were elected candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed I.N. Nikitin as chairman of the All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council.

Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

Mironenko Closing Speech

PM221325 Mosow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Speech by V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the Close of the 20th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! Dear guests from abroad! The 20th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League is ending its work. It is called upon to play an important role in the life and history of the Leninist Komsomol, and primarily because it has taken place at a special time. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are carrying out revolutionary transformations in our society. The fate of restructuring and the future of our socialist homeland are in the hands of the people, in our hands, Comrades. What sort of country enters the new millennium will depend a great deal on how actively young people join in the restructuring. The speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at our congress, was imbued with concern for this, for young people, and with trust in them. It opened up wide prospects to Komsomol organizations for work, creativity and struggle, and has set them exceptionally responsible tasks. We believe this impassioned party word will find its response in young hearts and the work days of the 5-year plan-period, the speeding up of social and economic development, our unique time, will bring forward new heroes from among young people, creative people, people who seek, and people with initiative. [applause]

Comrades, allow me on your behalf to cordially thank the leaders of our party and government for the great attention which was paid to our congress of the Leninist Communist Youth League. [applause]

We are proud of the fact that the difficult but splendid destiny has fallen to our generation for the revolutionary transformation of society. Once again, as on more than one occasion in the 70-year history of the country, the task is before our Leninist Communist Youth League to fire millions of young boys and girls with the revolutionary concept and to conduct them to the most difficult and most responsible sections of restructuring and acceleration. The Komsomol will do everything to cope with this task and will continue the heroic and revolutionary traditions of our party and the Soviet people, the traditions of all generations of Komsomol members.

Discussion at the congress has been frank, self-critical and constructive. As a result I think I will be expressing the view of everyone when I say we managed to define ways for restructuring the activity of the VLKSM. The congress has confirmed that we are on the right track. The Komsomol members, the cadres and the aktiv are ready to work in the new manner. Now is the time for action.

We are grateful to our friends from overseas for their participation in the discussion and for their warm words addressed to the Leninist Komsomol.

More than 700 delegates have taken part in discussing the key problems of Komsomol work during the sessions of the congress and in the discussion centers. Discussion also took place during the meetings the delegates had in ministries and departments, with the young people of Moscow, in the press, in radio and television programs. How many interested and acute arguments there have been in the intervals between the sessions of the congress. The main thing under discussion amounted to defining ways of overcoming the difficulties that have arisen in the Komsomol and new approaches to participation in solving social, economic, and educational tasks and issues of domestic life; and asserting -- in Komsomol work -- a creative, questing character to make it fully correspond to the present requirements and the interests and needs of young people.

The changes made to the Rules of the VLKSM are aimed at creating guarantees in the rules for restructuring in the Komsomol, for expanding and deepening democracy within the youth league and for developing the independence and initiative of Komsomol organizations: A new edition of these has been confirmed by the congress delegates. [paragraph continues]

Now we have to ensure the Rules adopted by the congress become the basic law of Komsomol life for every Komsomol member, for every worker and aktiv member, and that our Rules also work for restructuring. Practical measures for restructuring the work of the Komsomol are contained in the resolution we have confirmed on the Report of the Central Committee of the VLKSM. Fulfilling it is a common cause of the Central Committee of the VLKSM, of the Central Committees of the Komsomols of the union republics, the kray committees, oblast committees, okrug committees, city committees and rayon committees of the Komsomol, of all primary organizations, of all Komsomol members.

Comrades, the time for practical actions has arrived in the Komsomol as it has in the whole of society. It is essential for the center of gravity to be moved toward specific work in every Komsomol committee and in every Komsomol organization, and this has to be done by relying upon the initiative and creativity of the very wide masses of the young people, concentrating the efforts of all Komsomol activists on the decisive sectors of internal work, consolidating and developing all that is best and fighting resolutely against formalism, bureaucratism, out of date views and ossified forms and methods.

Comrades, we have taken the first -- only the first -- steps along the new road, the road of democratization, the road of renewal of the Komsomol. Now, after the congress, we understand even more clearly this road is not going to be an easy one. All of us -- both Komsomol secretaries and rank and file Komsomol members -- have a great deal to learn: We have to learn how to take a careful and respectful attitude toward the opinions of our comrades, toward the opinions of organizations. Well, we are going to learn this work. We are faced with testing in practice our plans, our proposals, our ideas. Not all of them could be reflected in the documents adopted by the congress, but the main thing that was reflected in them is the possibility for independent, enterprising quest, creativity and experiment. Let us seek, test and argue together. Let us preserve our delegates' credentials as a pledge to carry out in practice everything we decide, everything that has been conceived by each one of us. [applause]

The Komsomol means youth which does not accept routine and stagnation. The Komsomol means energy and creativity. The Komsomol is a union of young Communists who are fighting uncompromisingly for the cause of the party and the cause of Lenin. The Komsomol was, is, and will be, the militant reserve and the reliable assistant of the Communist Party in revolutionary change, in the defense of the socialist fatherland, in the economic and social development of the country and in the strengthening of international security and peace on earth.

Together with the whole country the Komsomol travelled along the heroic path of achievements and victories, the beginning of which was provided by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 70th anniversary of which we will all soon celebrate together. We are proud of our youth alliance.

It is for the Komsomol members of the 1980's to continue and to multiply the cause and the traditions of the older generations. We, too, carry a responsibility for the future of our beloved homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Through selfless labour, by an impassioned and irrespressible drive toward the heights of scientific and technical progress, by selfless devotion to Communist ideals and through participation in the renewal of all sides of the life of society the young generation can and must justify the very high level of confidence placed in it by the party, the state and the Soviet people.

The source of the Komsomol's power and strength lies in the leadership of the Communist Party. Party leadership is the foundation of the new successes of the Komsomol organizations and the whole Komsomol. [paragraph continues]

It gives us a clear vision of the goals and an open space for the initiative and creativity of young people; for the manifestation of its capacities for self-fulfillment in labor, in studies, in science and in culture; for self-expression in socialist society; and for the active participation of the Komsomol in the management of the affairs of state and society. The Komsomol sees the whole meaning of its activity in the implementation of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people can be confident: The Komsomol will not let them down. The league of young people will carry out its duty. Komsomol members will always be in front and will devote their strength and their knowledge to the implementation of the party's strategic course toward accelerating the country's social and economic development and the restructuring of all sides of the life of society and will fight doggedly and persistently for peace and social progress. [applause].

Gorbachev Delivers Final Speech

PM220931 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[O. Dmitriyeva and B. Yumashev report under the rubric "20th Congress Diary": "Time for Action, Time for Achievement"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, on the last day of the congress, a farewell speech was delivered to the delegates by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our special correspondents reported from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the Komsomol forum's 4th working day.

Addressing the congress delegates, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

We have now had a discussion at the Central Committee Politburo and we believe that the work of the 20th Komsomol Congress deserves to be known throughout the country. We have agreed to help the Komsomol Central Committee to rapidly publish a stenographic record of the congress and to disseminate it in a print run of millions. Let everyone read it.

First and foremost we are counting on the congress delegates who labored to produce its decisions. Your congress achieved its goals, you are grand people. In my opinion, you even surprised yourselves along with us and the country. But I think the most important way for you to surprise people is to fulfill without fail what you have agreed upon here. We will support you.

One other thing. It will be hard, there may even be mistakes. Stick to it, harden your character. We are on the right track. We wish you successes, great work along the way, fine achievements in life, and happiness. Goodbye. [passage omitted]

MOSCOW NEWS CARRIES FURTHER DEBATE ON EMIGRES' LETTER

PM151737 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 15, 12 Apr 87 pp 8-9

[Round table discussion under the rubric: "The Crisis of Conscience"]

[Text] They Chose To Leave Their Home [subhead]

MOSCOW NEWS No 13 published the letter of ten former Soviet citizens currently active in the so-called International Resistance. The document stated, in particular, that the "publication of this letter in the Soviet press would be the most convincing proof of the sincerity of pronouncements about galsnost." The authors did not only believe that there is glasnost in the USSR, but they even didn't suspect that namely glasnost would be an inevitable weapon against them. Their letter came as convincing and irrefutable evidence of their moral degeneration. Such is the verdict passed on them in the numerous letters and telephone calls from MOSCOW NEWS readers. The authors of the letter have won nothing but contempt. Who are these emigres?

Vladimir Bukovskiy, an organizer of the active struggle against Soviet power, who had attempted too set up "assault squads". In 1967 and 1972, criminal proceedings were instituted against him. Expelled from the Soviet Union in 1976, he has been engaged in CIA subversive activities against the USSR. In 1983, he became president of the anticommunist International of Resistance.

Eduard Kuznetsov, found of an illegal anti-Soviet organization. As a member of an armed group, he attempted to highjack a passenger plane in 1970, for which crime he was sentenced to death by the Leningrad City Court. The Court of Appeal of the Russian Federation's Supreme Court mitigated the sentence to 15 years in jail. In 1979, he was amnestied and expelled from the Soviet Union. He then became the leader of the Russian service of Radio Liberty and enjoys the patronage of the station's American sponsors. Since 1983, he has been chairing the organizing committee of the International of Resistance.

Vladimir Maksimov, a prolific anti-Soviet author in 1968 was removed from the editorial board of the OKTYABR literary monthly and in 1973 was expelled from the Union of Soviet Writers. In 1974 he left this country to become the editor of the anticommunist journal, THE CONTINENT, published under CIA auspices. An active member of anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns, he has repeatedly called for the overthrow of Soviet power and abolition of socialism in the USSR.

Leonid Plyushch, the author of numerous openly anti-Soviet publications, an advocate of terrorist methods in struggling against the USSR's social system. He was charged with criminal offences in 1972, and in 1976 he left this country. He has engaged in anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns. Plyushch took an active part in the activities of the Ukrainian section of Radio Liberty. In 1983-1984, on CIA instructions, he monitored the section's programmes and came up with a series of recommendations for reinforcing its anti-Soviet policies.

Yuriy Orlov had criminal proceedings instituted against him on charges of anti-Soviet slander. In 1986, Orlov left this country to become an active participant in anti-Soviet campaigns organized by the U.S. special services. He has been attempting to upset international forums and undermine the prestige of the Soviet Union.

Yuriy Lyubimov, former artistic director of the Moscow Taganka Theatre. At present, Lyubimov resides in the United States. He left this country in 1983 on business and never came back. He has been taking part in various anti-Soviet actions.

Vasiliy Aksenov, former Soviet writer, ex-member of the editorial board of the YUNOST (Youth) literary monthly. Aksenov left this country in 1980 on an invitation and stayed on to engage in anti-Soviet activities. He now resides in the United States. Ernst Neizvestniy, former Soviet sculptor whose work was exhibited at many Moscow and all-union art shows. He took part in designing and decorating public buildings and architectural ensembles in Ashkhabad, Zelenograd and other cities. In 1975, Neizvestny left the USSR for Israel. He currently resides in the United States and actively contributes to anti-Soviet publications.

Aleksandr Zinovyev, former research associate of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the author of books and papers on formal logic and slanderous lampoons against the Soviet Union. In 1978, he left the USSR to appear as guest lecturer at Munich University and immediately engaged in active anti-Soviet activities. Zinovyev contributes to the subversive POSEV and KONTINENT journals published by anti-Soviet agencies. He resides in West Germany.

Olga Zinovyeva (Sorokina), former research associate of the institute of Philosophy, the wife of A. Zinovyev.

The ten are former Soviet citizens, stripped of their citizenship at various dates.

A Return Ticket That Has Expired Forever [subhead]

Stage director Oleg Yefremov, actor Mikhail Ulyanov, playwright Mikhail Shatrov and journalist Len Karpinskiy talk at MOSCOW NEWS office.

Many people have been coming to our office lately. They come to share their ideas about the letter signed by members of the "resistance international". Some people who used to know the letter's authors have also stopped by.

Reconstruction means having to learn and relearn everything as we go along. And openness, to glasnost, is far from the last item on the agenda. Glasnost is a sharp weapon and requires careful handling. That is why there were so many arguments, doubts and discussions in our office as to whether or not we should reprint the letter. However, after considering all the pros and cons, we decided to publish it. Was the offer to open our pages to our enemies justified?

Mikhail Ulyanov: I think it was correct to publish this ultimatum-message in a Soviet newspaper. It was right and precise from both the political and the civic point of view. We would have lost quite a lot if we had failed to let the public know the contents of this letter. Truth is revealed in argument. But the argument in this case is not taking place at a banquet table. Two world systems are arguing. Is it possible to protect the truth, or to argue, in general, if one doesn't know the adversary's arguments? Besides that, the very fact that it's being published is a sure sign of the times, a sign of our maturity. The letter was published and nothing untoward has happened. [paragraph continues]

Moscow continues to live as it did before; people are filling up Moscow streets, busy with their own concerns as usual, and no one is shocked by anything. But a clear-cut public attitude -- that of condemnation -- has taken shape in regard to this letter and to its authors.

Mikhail Shatrov: I felt happy when I saw the letter in our paper. Its publication is a landmark in the democratic socialist renewal of our country. I was always convinced that we should not be afraid of the opposite point of view, of different ideas, and that keeping silent about things is a bad way to go on and is destructive. If we are dedicated -- and we are dedicated! -- then we shall always be able to protect our thoughts and values in an open clash. The publication of the letter is an expression of confidence in our own people. And confidence imparts strength and a desire to reciprocate it. [Shatrov ends]

Opposites That Have Met [subhead]

Ten authors. Relatively recently it was impossible to mix them with anyone else. On the one hand, open enemies of the Soviet state who confronted socialist society; on the other, those who considered themselves (and were) a part of this society. But now they have met. They met on the pages of the right-wing bourgeois "Figaro", affixing their signatures to the letter. What brings them together? What has united them?

Mikhail Ulyanov: I personally knew only Lyubimov and Aksenov of all those who signed the letter. And then these people who started out with a seeming intention to do good -- to help deal with problems -- sink to positions common to all antisocialist forces. Then one simply gets frightened. What sort of people are they if they let themselves stoop so low? If a thief picks my pocket, I, of course, will be angry but what can you expect? But when an acquaintance robs you, you have quite different emotions.

Oleg Yefremov: I see their psychology as follows -- when leaving, these people hoped, in their excessive pride, that their departure would become something of an act on a state level -- the affairs in our country would immediately start deteriorating and they, at long last, would be appreciated. But after they left they saw that very serious events are taking place in our country today without them. We're managing on our own. Hence their malice. And in their malice they join those who never had any good feelings for us.

Mikhail Shatrov: Seeing these names together is a strange thing for me. Still, it is a reality and must be considered as such. Lyubimov next to Maksimov. Maksimov is a rabid enemy of ideas of socialism, communism and of the October Revolution. And he never hid his ideas. But Lyubimov? Many of the generations now struggling for reconstruction were brought up on his productions. I'm sure that he has done much more for our country, its culture and socialist construction in the time he was a Soviet artist, than he has already slandered and will slander as yet the cause which he sincerely served in the past. Though, of course, the essence of this slander is far from being of no consequence to us. But then, life has often offered examples of evolution of views and convictions. Could this be another example of this? One doesn't want to think so. But looking at the paper I see next to Maksimov's signature that of Yuriy Lyubimov. Can it be that they feel a kinship of their souls, and realize that theirs is a common stand now? [Shatrov ends]

"International of Resistance to Reconstruction" [subhead]

The members of the "ten" approached their fall out of Soviet society - but this fact makes the question of the individual features of their lives a purely academic issue.

Some of them declared themselves to be open enemies of our system dozens of years ago, others did this only recently - by affixing their signatures to the letter-challenge. The choice has been made, the stand - determined and the platform - formulated. And the platform has no "ayes" but only "nays". So what are the authors protesting against?

Oleg Yefremov: When reading the letter, I realized that these people reason according to the principle - "the worse, the better". The worse it is for us, the better it is for them, who left. And I'd like to tell them this: "Why are you interfering in our affairs? Why are you hindering us, Gorbachev, the whole of our reconstruction?"

Mikhail Ulyanov: I somehow can't get Lyubimov out of my mind. Because, if you yourself battled for some ideals in your time, and now, seeing that they are being implemented you begin denigrating them, then this can mean only one thing - either you've gone off your rocker, or you're annoyed that this is happening without you, or you're earning your daily bread in this manner. And looking at Lyubimov's signature to this letter one is prompted to say to him: "Whether you like or not, you're siding with those who are slowing prestroyka down, who detest this reconstruction of ours. Whether you like it or not you're in the same camp with those against whom you had fought yourself, who hindered your own life and who hinder us."

Mikhail Shatrov: All the "international" members share this stand. Therefore, it would be correct to make the name of this organization more explicit, by adding the word "reconstruction" to it. This get-together hardly merits any other name but "International of Resistance to Reconstruction".

Len Karpinskiy: At first glance, the letter speaks only of the incompleteness of the perestroyka going on in our country. Examples are cited and questions are posed. Different questions. Why were all the "dissidents" not amnestied at once? Why aren't all Soviet troops removed from Afghanistan at once? Why has the "occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968" not been condemned to date, why haven't all the books lying in desks been published yet, or all the films lying on the shelf released, why haven't all the once banned plays been staged and all the paintings and sculptures put on display? And a host of other "whys".

And why, I should ask, a man's step is three feet long and one cannot step further than that? "Only walking will cover the road." But, just imagine that people from aside begin to harass him - "C'mon, prove to us that you're really walking - see how much you've still got to go!"

I cannot recollect a single speech by the leaders of our country, who launched the post-April movement, which would not contain a sober appraisal of the road already covered, and a reminder, a warning that the reconstruction, on the scale it had been planned, has only made its first steps. Due to this we, the walking, can ask ourselves quite a few questions, no less accurate than the ones posed by the authors of the letter. And we do ask them. And we look for the answers - as distinct from the ten who do not set themselves any construction tasks.

Why, for example, has there become apparent in our movement towards a renewal an obvious discrepancy between the mind-staggering agitation of those who are advertising perestroyka and giving it its verbal expression and the lazy warming up in the places where the "life in detail" is going on as Viktor Rozov, the playwright, had so aptly put it? [paragraph continues]

Yes, reconstruction is not at all that simple or easy. And people do not always feel it when they are at home or at their place of work, waiting for a bus, standing in a queue at a shop or at a railway station booking office, at a shoe-repair shop, sitting at a meeting, or having a good time at a club, trying to get a room at a hotel when on business trip, or visiting a doctor, and so on. But the matter is that we are aware of the reasons for this sluggishness and we are also aware of how to get rid of them.

Oleg Yefremov: Today in our country we have what resembles a battle for a city with fighting raging for each and every street, house and apartment. Everywhere we shall have to tear away the sticky bureaucratic covering to expose the socialist essence and to squeeze the psychological stereotype of a parasite out of people's minds. And all of a sudden we hear, coming from afar, the same familiar shout - "C'mon, deliver the goods!" "Give us the results at once, give us what we're entitled to and produce proofs!"

Mikhail Shatrov: When the letter of the ten is studied more thoroughly one can see that it is least of all concerned with getting proofs from us. On the contrary, it presents us with its own set of "proofs" which in their opinion, show that we have no reconstruction whatsoever going on. The questions are posed and the examples are selected in precisely such an aggressive spirit and with such a meaning which they don't even wish to hide. This is a familiar method of contraction, when a many-sided process is being reduced to several episodes, purposefully pulled out of the whole, and is dealt with only within the context of these episodes and, thus, declared to be insolvent as a whole. The logics are simple: "Either your perestroyka must look exactly like we'd like to see it, or all of it is a phantom."

Len Karpinskiy: As I see it the authors of the letter should have been more frank and said outright that they were writing the, let's say, "Protocol of their own disagreements with perestroyka in the USSR". Because they wrote with a preset goal -- to "show" that there is not only no reconstruction in our country but there can be no one at all.

Mikhail Ulyanov: I think these persuasions are addressed not to us alone. I visited Italy not so long ago. And the Italians (and not only of left views either) spoke quite often about how greatly they are interested in the results of our transformations. They link the outcome of our perestroyka directly to their own existence. Because, according to their logics, if we are successful in fulfilling all our plans, then a new situation will take shape in the world which would be far more conducive to survival than the present situation. Whereas these -- signatories to the letter -- are interested in something quite different -- in us stumbling, making mistakes and failing to achieve anything that we have planned. The spread of sympathy for our country in the West is like a thorn in the finger for them. That's why they are trying to disillusion people -- "Don't bother hoping that Moscow will manage a renewal, it won't be able to."

On the 'Hidden Goals' Stand [subhead]

Therefore, the main subject for "criticism" is perestroyka. This process is, essentially, a revolutionary process. Which means that the authors of the letter are siding with counterrevolution. They may be declaring their main goal not so clearly and the forms of their activities may differ from the forms familiar to us from the first years after the October Revolution -- the essence remains the same. However, some of the authors, far from trying to hide such views, went as far as to advertise them. What, in that case, caused the "novices" to take to this road?

Oleg Yefremov: I think the letter was dictated by a feeling of frustration, and came from egotists who have realized quite clearly that they have been chased into a blind alley by their own deeds, by their approach to the world and by their departure -- the transformations that they had thirsted for in their youth are now taking place without them and they robbed themselves. I think that this is the source of the letter which is the acme of egotistical desperation. I wouldn't like to pose as a prophet, but I do forecast that as of now they will not recognize even a single success, not one of our achievements. More than that, I think that their further road will lead them to even deeper degradation, to taking part in the political games of Western reaction, playing the more pathetic and caddish roles.

I think such an outcome to be natural, for the following reason -- in a period when the question of a society's democratic development is already on the agenda but is not being solved as yet, and when the possibilities for a person to take part in social affairs are limited or haven't yet been revealed completely, different groups of people usually unite on positions of dissatisfaction, which is common and natural for such a period. When the situation changes, people divide on the question: What did they want and what was the purpose of the democratization in the first place? And here "hidden goals" are revealed -- it turns out that different groups exist within the society whose actions and positions had been motivated only by their narrowly egotistical goals. And when democratization begins on broad scale the ideological division of people sets in and quite a few egotists are revealed who would like democratization not for all, but "democratization" only for themselves. Many of those who went abroad do not like what is going on in our country today -- these transformations do not provide anything for the achievement of their personal, egotistical goals and, therefore, these changes are anathema.

Mikhail Shatrov: Let us imagine a real situation For already two years now these people hear from various sources about what is happening in their native land. Perestroyka, an atmosphere of upsurge, many spiritual chattels are being destroyed, people are ridding their thoughts of old words and concepts, and man, having made his choice, can stop feeling that he is a pawn, a "small cog", and can really build history with his own hands, and be elated with the idea of waging the struggle for keeping his home clean. Is it difficult? Very. And time forces everyone to make a choice.

But what choice is left to those who used to dream about this very time and whose names -- let's face it -- still retain some authority? They're very well aware that the road back home is open to all who are still honest and sincere after emigrating.

But then, this means saying good-bye to the very comfortable existence, when "each and every one thinks he is a strategist, observing the battle from aside", and it also means saying good-bye to the very comfortable existence, when "each and every one thinks he is a strategist, observing the battle from aside", and it also means getting into a fight, the outcome of which is not guaranteed. But some people are waiting -- what will you, former champions of justice, say now" and this generates the hysterical desire to protect one's own caddish choice by an attack give us proof and guarantees.

The only position acceptable to honest people today is to build up these proofs and guarantees themselves. This is true both for those who are inside the country and for those who went away, but who are not indifferent to the fate of socialism.

I repeat -- the letter is the fig's leaf with which my former friends are trying to cover up their caddish choice.

Mikhail Ulyanov: I don't think we should, because of this letter, state our ultimate stand in regard to all those, who happen today to be abroad -- to that section of the emigrants which is only following what is going on in the USSR, without making the ultimate decision as to whose side to take. If a person has left us for some reason, but is not taking part in activities hostile to the USSR, if this person is capable of helping our common cause, then I think it is possible to help such a person, without condemning him or her beforehand.

Len Karpinskiy: I don't think that the stand taken by the ten signatories to the letter is determined by their emigre status. This separation is internal. The authors are justifying their emigration by "differences with the regime". But they were not divorced from the "regime", so to speak, they were simply estranged. They became fundamentally divorced from the socialist choice made by their own people, who are today remaining loyal to this choice, and restructuring the order too, by the way. The authors' stubborn reluctance to notice precisely this circumstance and their purposeful mixing together of the concepts of "social system" and "regime" is extremely revealing.

A "regime" is a concrete state order, a mode of ruling, embraced within a definite system of established rules and norms. But isn't it precisely this system of rules and norms, which took shape in the 30's and existed till the mid-80's, that is being reconsidered now? Does not, for example, the new economic system, which offers broad-scale property rights to the producers, do away with the former bureaucratic administration of the economy? And the resolute democratization of the country which is going on in the atmosphere of broad-scale openness -- isn't it a departure from the former "regime" with its numerous bans on criticism?

The authors of the letter speak of the rejection of "dominating ideology" distorting, as they do so, many of its ideas. But it is not profitable for them to see that in our country the bureaucratic norms dominating the ideological process have already been banished and that the pedantic attitude which previously characterized the process is being removed from it. The regime is being resolutely reconstructed in so far as it has clashed with the principles of socialism and Lenin's teaching.

The Finale - A Descent to the Point of No Return [subhead]

Oleg Yefremov: One hears sometimes: "But, maybe, some of them will come to their senses and come back?" I don't think so. All those who signed this letter have taken to the road of political struggle against us. And, as a rule, there is no return from this road.

Mikhail Shatrov: I'm profoundly convinced, that those, who comparatively recently were our friends, have betrayed themselves by signing this letter. They betrayed the ideals of their youth and the cause of their life for the sake of which they had come in their time to literature and art.

Len Karpinskiy: Betrayal of one-self is a biographical fact. But the question is put on a broader scale -- betrayal of one's people. The people as a whole, irrespective of their relation with the self-same regime, cannot and do not intend, for that matter, to hand in requests for permission to leave the country. They have always searched, they are searching now and will be searching in the future for their own road in their own land. They cannot live according to the principle: "My native land is wherever it is good for me." For a nation its native land is always where it is. And it is necessary that it is good in the native land. [paragraph continues]

With this aim in mind the people chose the road of socialism 70 years ago, convinced that it was socialism that was good. But it turned out that this wasn't the road for the authors of the letter.

Mikhail Ulyanov: And that is why the public sees the letter as an act of betrayal. [Ulyanov ends]

When Lyubimov, one of the ten, left for his last business trip (to England), he was given a return ticket with an open date. This ticket is still registered in the name of the former head of the Taganka Theatre, and Lyuvimov has had many opportunities to use the ticket. But now the ticket has expired and forever so. Not only because its temporal term has expired but because its owner has exhausted all the spiritual opportunities for returning.

MOSCOW NEWS ANALYZES REASONS BEHIND LABOR UNREST

PM211517 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 16, 19 Apr 87 p 9

[V. Buzychkin article: "Openness and Mechanism of Democracy: Roots of Conflict"]

[Text] A team of workers at an enterprise in Moscow put down their machine tools and demanded that labour conditions be improved. Millions of TV watchers saw the report about the conflict that same night.

In the past it was considered that since in our country there are no class antagonisms neither could there be such a means for overcoming them as strikes. But we saw a ten-minute report on the "Good Evening, Moscow" TV programme from a plant of non-standard wooden structures in Moscow.

Glasnost and Its Continuation [subhead]

We saw on the screen the dirty shops of the plant, utterly worn-out machinery and a dump on the plant's premises. The enterprise's trade union leader was babbling something incoherent into the mike and the plant's director glared like a bull at the camera. One wondered where was the labour safety service, the technical trade union inspection and the doctor who is called upon to keep an eye on the workers' health? All that was present at the plant, but at the same time it wasn't, because the duty of taking care of the personnel's labour protection was reduced to a useless scrap of paper.

Openness cannot exist of its own accord but should be put into action. When I came to the plant several days after the TV programme, I saw the action. The workers in this conflicting team were operating brand-new machine tools in a shop that had just been repaired. Their labour productivity increased and so did their earnings, naturally. The atmosphere in the plant's directorate was even more tense -- two commissions had only just left the plant and the first stiff reprimands had already been handed out to the local administrators. It was decided that the workers would elect the new director of the plant themselves.

Still I was curious -- there are no class antagonisms, and yet a conflict did flare up. What, then, are its social roots?

I listened to the workers' dramatic talk about how stubbornly they had argued with the administration, and how their complaints were handed from the top, stage by stage, until they reached the very people about whom they complained and they considered them.

When analyzing the conflict we formed out that the workers failed to utilize quite a few means for their own protection.

"Why didn't you," I asked, "appeal to Soviet power directly -- to the deputies of the City Soviet, the Republican Supreme Soviet, or the USSR Supreme Soviet? The deputies, as a rule, handle these conflicts personally and help settle them in favour of their electorate."

Emotions and Reasons [subhead]

The workers were mostly young people and, looking at their faces, I realized that they had been urged into action more by emotion than by reasoning. The workers thought that there was no other way out. They put down their machine tools on the day when Yuriy Aksenov, their teammate, was seriously injured on account of faulty machinery.

"Our present state is such that the totally organized proletariat must defend itself," Lenin said in 1920 at the historical discussion about trade unions. Unfortunately, the workers have to protect themselves against something because bureaucracy, as we know, can cancel out any social rights, no matter how vast they might be. No wonder the recent Congress of Soviet Trade Union had posed so sharply the question of the trade unions' protective functions. The delegates also said that the workers were resorting very little to the Law on Work Collectives, passed a few years ago, according to which they themselves can decide all the questions that arise in production life.

But isn't the meaning of democratization, which today envelops our entire society, precisely using all the rights that people have at their disposal? This also includes the right to elect a new director if the old one, in the workers' opinion, is not up to the mark. However, in this case the health and life of only one team is jeopardized, whereas the demand of the majority of the collective is needed to have the director elected anew.

Therefore, the conflict stemmed from: the hot-headedness of youth (which, however, is quite understandable if you can imagine a red-hot shattered milling cutter or a circular saw swishing straight at your face), ignorance about their own rights and methods of fulfilling them.

Bureaucrats and Hangers-On [subhead]

It is also worthwhile taking into account that a bureaucrat manipulates, with virtuoso skill, society's social gains in his own interests. As the workers told me, at the very outset of the conflict the director had summoned them one by one to his office and started the conversation with the words: "You know, the plant is going to give you an apartment..." The chairman of the trade union committee is also on the waiting list for housing.

"And who prevented you," I again asked the workers, "from electing six months ago a two-fisted, honest lad instead of the spineless creature you've now got for a TUC chairman?" The answer was silence. After a while one of them said:

"Such administrators and their hangers-on of the kind we have at our plant can survive precisely because everyone keeps silent. In other conditions they'd have been out, so to speak, a long time ago."

Writer Valentin Rasputin once said: "We have staked everything on society for such along time -- thus relieving man, not the man as a sort of a symbol, but each and every one of us of any feeling of responsibility, either for ourselves or for the state of society. Quite a lot depends on each and every one of us." The workers realized this responsibility and started looking for the tools of struggle."

The events now going on in our country bypass no one. The system of state quality control is now being applied on an ever greater scale in industry. The workers most of all suffer materially from this. But are they to blame for having utterly worn out the machinery and the tools, or for not getting the measuring instruments in time?

Of course, the state of affairs is not like that everywhere. But still, since the enterprise administrators, who draw a stable salary, lose much less as the result of this, a really reasonable question arises: when will the transfer from administrative to economic management methods which is now taking place lead to the replacement of the directors who are incapable of closing the gap between the demands of quality and the real conditions for achieving it?

This transfer is progressing very slowly unfortunately, and this is also true of the process of self-regulation of administrative personnel. Maybe, that is the reason why the workers in our conflict wanted to urge the evengs on? I must say that when the conflict was investigated and the workers realized that the director failed to draw proper conclusions for himself, they appealed to the general meeting of the collective to have him dismissed. And the majority supported their proposal.

But here's another example. Not long ago I had a chance to visit a glass factory in Bashkiriya. I was appalled at the terrible working conditions at the enterprise. The premises were overcrowded and some filled, and construction work was in progress everywhere -- even overhead. But there was not a single complaint on the personnel's part. More than that, many of the workers and employees stayed after their shift was over to work an hour or two voluntarily (but not free) as constructors so as to reach sooner the, literally in this case, radiant future -- with shops that have huge windows, clean, with fresh air, the automatic machinery whose operators wear white smocks.

What, then, is the difference in the two cases? It is in that before beginning the reconstruction of the factory, the administration got the workers together, honestly acquainted them with all the pros and cons and tried to persuade the personnel that the reconstruction was for their own good precisely at this seemingly most unsuitable moment.

Even A Bit Sorry [subhead]

I suppose there is hardly any need to explain which type of people are replaced today. They are the incompetents, the ones who regard work only as a mens of getting as high as possible and who don't care for the majority's opinion. Who, like T. Sturua, the director of the plant in Moscow, ignores the interests of their subordinates. The fiasco of such administrators is the direct outcome of perestroyka. And the story I told you shows that ever greater social forces are joining in the reconstruction. They do not always act very capably but there is always great determination. Here is what lathe-operator Yuriy Lazarev, one of the workers who took part in the conflict, told me when I was leaving.

"We were even a bit sorry for them. Though objectively -- judge for yourself -- do they merit a place in our life today? The decisions taken by the government press on them from the top. And we press from below, we, the formerly silent majority. You people tactfully define their behavior in the newspapers as a 'discrepancy between the work and the deed'. But we call this simply stagnation and quagmire. We're fed up with them. Therefore, being inactive today means to be a traitor."

And the last touch, Andrey Skryabin, who did the TV report, told me when I phoned him:

"We expect to go back to this story and maybe more than once. The director's departure is only the beginning. A very interesting process has started in the collective."

Recently the TV again reported from the plant. In it the workers posed some more demands and proposals aimed at putting the plant in real order.

DISSIDENT KORYAGIN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM UKRAINE

AU221008 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident psychiatrist Antoliy Koryagin arrived in Moscow by train Wednesday from his Ukrainian home in Kharkov to prepare for his emigration for Switzerland in two days' time, friends of Mr. Koryagin said here.

The sources said he would leave with his wife Galina and family Friday on a Swissair flight to Zurich which departs at 4.45 p.m. (1245 GMT).

Mr. Koryagin, 48, who was among political prisoners released from prison by Soviet authorities in February, was spending a few hours with friends Wednesday before going to the Swiss embassy, the sources said.

He had been imprisoned in 1981 for denouncing the use of psychiatry against Soviet dissidents.

One of Mr. Koryagin's three sons, 19-year-old Ivan, had been sentenced to a hard-labour term of three years. He was released last month for "good behaviour".

Mr. Koryagin's name has been put forward for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize by leading European personalities.

BRIEFS

TV RELAY IN CSSR -- A report from Prague: From today inhabitants of the West Bohemian Region of Czechoslovakia will be able to watch television programs from Moscow. A powerful receiving station for relaying USSR Central Television First Program has come into operation. The commissioning of the station completes the first stage of construction of a network of relay stations in the CSSR. Millions of Czech viewers living in six major cities and adjoining areas now receive Soviet television programs. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 87 LD]

ECONOMIST BIM ADVOCATES PLANNING REFORMS

PM221024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Bim article under the rubric "Toward the CPSU Central Committee Plenum": "Economic Management: Levers of Restructuring"]

[Text] The radical reform of the economic management machinery is one of the main avenues of our restructuring. The materials of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum gave a clear idea of the problems that exist here and the ways of resolving them. Further purposeful transformations of the specific forms and methods of planning and management are now needed.

The main thing, in my view, is to concentrate efforts on fundamental, pivotal measures and ensure that the reform is an integrated system of radical measures endowing economic management with a new quality. Some of these measures are examined in this article, by way of a formulation.

1.

The vital question of reform is the restructuring of the planning and material and technical backup of production. The preservation of strict centralization prevents planning from rising to the new heights demanded by the implementation of the party's socioeconomic strategy. The shortcomings of the present system are well known: the primacy of administrative methods of management based on apportionment; the "imposition" ["dovedeniye"] from above of numerous plan indicators for production in physical terms; the low efficiency of the machinery for incentives for labor collectives; the complexities of ensuring a balanced economy; and the monopoly position of the supplier enterprises with regard to consumers, which determines the low rate of renewal of output and of improvement of its quality.

The innovations thus far introduced have only modified, not changed, the planning procedure. The main reason, in my view, is that the functioning of the central economic departments and sector ministries is still oriented toward established methods of drafting and approving plans. Under the influence of the former planning principles and methods, departments try to implement the reform instructions while changing little or nothing where the restructuring is needed first of all and to the greatest degree. Hence, in particular, the heightened attention toward secondary, subsidiary avenues of the widening of enterprises' autonomy (for instance, granting them greater rights in the utilization of funds earned), without bringing into play the primary, fundamental avenues (the widening of rights in production planning and in the supplier-consumer relationship).

The assimilation of the new functions by all management organs will clearly take place only on the basis of a restructuring of established planning practice.

What form should this restructuring take? First of all, concrete work on the plans should be concentrated at the enterprises. But it is necessary to define clearly what is the role of the three main planning components -- control figures, state orders, and consumer orders.

Control figures are a planning guideline which enterprises receive long before the start of the 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

They are a source of information on society's requirements, whose satisfaction will be the aim of their activity during the plan period. It is important to emphasize quite clearly the nature of these indicators as plan guidelines, so as to ensure that their "imposition" is not used as a pretext for preserving the existing centralized establishment of volume cost indicators and product mix for enterprises.

State orders form a binding part of the production program. It is important that they are fully in accordance with the enterprise's basic character. It is expedient to ensure that the terms of their fulfillment (incentives) are the most preferential.

In future, planning on the basis of state orders can be accepted only for the output that determines basic national economic proportions. The planning of all other types of output is transferred to enterprise level -- according to consumer orders. On this basis it appears to be possible effectively to bring into play the machinery for incentives to labor collectives, really to develop wholesale trade, and gradually to ensure that the structure of the output produced and its qualities meet public needs.

The activation of the system of orders and direct ties will breathe life into the progressive economic tools which so far operate largely formally. For instance, the normatives for the formation of enterprises' funds, including those that apply under the conditions of self-financing, are at present oriented toward the levels and proportions of expenditure actually in existence. They are often individual in nature, and are not stable. All this weaken their role as incentives and regulators. Economic contracts between producers and consumers currently act as a method of giving concrete form to targets established on a centralized basis, and not as an autonomous form of planning. As a result it is not unusual for volume cost indicators, which are imposed on the collectives in some form or other, to fail to accord with production plans calculated on the basis of the totality of contracts concluded.

Although the new economic management conditions presuppose abandoning the imposition of volume cost indicators on enterprises, in practice this is not observed. Since acceleration, in many people's view, is measured chiefly in terms of production growth rates, economic organs offer incentives first and foremost for changes in volume, gross output indicators, and in particular commodity output expressed in rubles. They keep track and ensure the necessary dynamics, mainly by "administrative pressure" methods. This is contrary to the line of extending enterprises' autonomy and stepping up the role of the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

An undesirable imbalance arises between acceleration of pace and restructuring of quality. At present this imbalance is, so to speak, in favor of pace, which makes for favorable indicators, but causes difficulties for qualitative changes in the planning system. And that hampers the mobilization of deep-seated reserves for acceleration. That is why it is so important to bring fully into play the normatives and other economic methods for stimulating production growth which tend naturally to coordinate the course of acceleration and the tasks of economic reform.

2.

The improvement of the distribution of functions, rights, and responsibilities between economic management organs is provided for, in the main, in the draft Law on the Enterprise. However, it is important to ensure that the normative documents on departments and their work practice accord with the law. This is, of course, a multifaceted problem. Let us dwell on the relationship between the departments' functions and the production planning process.

A central feature is the functions of planning organs and sector ministries. It is well known that the USSR Gosplan has not yet concentrated to the necessary extent on fundamental, long-term questions of planning. The diversity of individual proportions and indicators "erodes away" at its work time.

How can this be overcome? How can we ensure that the Gosplan's activity is strategic in nature? First of all, it is clearly necessary to change the orientation of the planning and balancing of specific groups and types of output at that level of management.

Whereas at present the compilation of balances is the initial stage in the apportionment of plan targets among ministries and enterprises, it should be subordinate to the purposeful formation of macroproportions in the economy. The attainment of the target (normative) proportions and their balance must be ensured by the state orders system and by economic methods. Prices, finance, credit, and so forth must be used to make it advantageous to ministries and enterprises to develop production in the priority avenues established by the Gosplan at the macrolevel.

One of the main functions of the USSR Gosplan in the conditions of restructuring will be to implement the strategy of the development of basic reproduction proportions, first by means of the formation of plan targets for intersector, sector, and regional complexes, and, second, by means of the creation of an efficient economic machinery for the implementation of these targets.

As for the utilization of planning methods appropriate to these tasks, in my view it is necessary to revise the practice of plan drafting along the entire chain linking "center, sector, and enterprise" using the same sections and indicators, distinguished only by the degree of concrete detail. Each level must form planning targets for the lower level in such a way that they accord with the specific features of its tasks.

For instance, it is, I believe, expedient for a ministry in charge of a major national economic complex to establish targets for the period of the long-term plan not in the form of output production indicators, but as a system of targeted planning principles [planovyye tselevyye ustanovki] whose implementation will ensure the satisfaction of particular social demands.

As yet the responsibility of sector ministries for satisying social demands is largely formal. They do not play an active part in the formation and identification of demands, especially new ones. This is done mainly by the planning and supply organs in defining the production program targets for the ministries.

The utilization of targeted planning principles expressed in terms of demand profiles creates objective prerequisites for increasing the role of ministries in planning and in the real management of social demands. On this basis, in my view, it is possible to achieve a real increase in the significance of the long-term plan, more profound orientation of ministries toward scientific and technical progress, and a heightening of their attention not only toward the production of this or that article, but also toward the timely renewal of equipment and output, its servicing in the course of operation, and so forth.

The proposed approach will make it possible to free the national economic level of management from excessively detailed work on the range of output produced.

In this connection a serious scientific and economic problem is to establish systems of targeted planning principles for every level of management and economic activity. [paragraph continues]

These systems would realize, in relation to the particular features of the present stage, such merits of socialist planning as its purposeful, directive, clearly oriented nature.

I believe the clear definition of the range and level of satisfaction of the social and personal demands that must be met by the ministry (or other organ of management of a national economic complex) during the plan period would be both a directive and a clearly oriented target, and therefore entirely capable of being monitored.

3.

An analysis of management practice leads to the conclusion that it is not rational to entrust the drafting of plans for their own activity to those who will subsequently carry out that activity, with subsequent approval of the plans by higher bodies. But this is the method that now prevails: Enterprises submit draft plans to ministries, and ministries to the Gosplan and the Council of Ministers. The result is well known: Reserves are understated, and planning is carried out on the basis of the level already achieved.

This practice, far from strengthening centralism in management, actually lessens it, since real objectives, methods, and targets are often replaced by those that are more customary and "convenient," for various reasons, to those who are to fulfill them.

The way out is for every management organ to adopt only those decisions it has elaborated itself (including plan targets). Only in this case will the content and degree of specificity of the decisions be strictly in accordance with the prerogatives and level of information of the given management component. That is, they will contain primarily the targeted principles and the most general regulations for the activity of the subordinate components, for their fulfillment. All the rest is resolved by the subordinate component itself, within the limits of its competence.

Achieving this means ensuring the expansion of autonomy not only for associations and enterprises, but also for ministries and departments. There is a twofold problem here: The Gosplan and other economic organs depend heavily on the sector ministries at the first stage of plan drafting -- after all, planning takes place according to the method of sector drafts. At the same time the sector ministries, without functional departments, and above all the Gosplan, cannot resolve the very important questions of the sectors' long-term and current functioning.

Moreover, in the sixties and seventies management practice increasingly followed the path of "closed-circuit" economic decisions, involving a significant number of departments. As a result the opportunities for any one of them independently to take any step, even one falling within its competence, proved limited. The activity of ministries and departments takes place within a framework of endless mutual agreements, which leads to a lack of flexibility and in many cases hampers the real renewal of the economic machinery. The transformations taking place must eliminate duplication, overlap, and blurring of the functions of management organs.

Planning is the core of the economic machinery. A radical reform of the management sphere must touch more actively upon this decisive element. That is the demand of our times.

PAPER INTERVIEWS AIR DEFENSE FORCES' MALTSEV

PM221607 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Colonel General I.M. Maltsev, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff, by unidentified TASS correspondent for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "Sentries of the Celestial Borders; Col. Gen. of Aviation I.M. Maltsev, Chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff, Answers the Correspondent's Questions" under the rubric "12 April Is Air Defense Forces Day"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [TASS] The war ended for everybody with victory. Only the Air Defense Forces remained as before in combat readiness.

[Maltsev] Yes, it became much more difficult to protect the air borders in the post-war years. Scientific and technical progress developed rapidly. In every possible way the imperialists used it for their foul purposes. Let us remember May 1960. The Americans had specially created the Lockheed U-2 high-altitude aircraft. They were sure that nothing would manage to detect or bring down this aircraft. They miscalculated. Bitter disappointment has always befallen others, too, who are fond of prying into someone else's secrets. The USSR air borders have been and remain inviolable.

[TASS] Your confidence is understandable. But all the same let us look at a hypothetical example: A massive raid by enemy aircraft has been made against a particularly large installation of ours. How will the Air Defense Forces act?

[Maltsev] Our eyes and ears -- the servicemen of the radio technical troops -- will be the first to embark on combat work. They will issue a comprehensive and full description of all targets, however many there may be: altitude, speed, course, and coordinates. The radar stations using modern electronics are capable of tackling all tasks successfully.

This will be followed up by scrambling the necessary number of our supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors fitted with the latest interception missile systems. Our modern aircraft are an amalgam of the most advanced scientific and technical thought. Their electronic equipment makes it possible to rebuff an airborne enemy at the most distant approaches to the targets we are protecting.

Simultaneously the antiaircraft missile troops will also be put into a state of combat readiness. These constitute our main fire power. The troops are armed with powerful systems with a high kill capability encompassing the entire range of altitude and speed at which the airborne means of attack may fly.

Control of all the facilities will be implemented from command points that are also equipped with the most modern technology and electronics.

[TASS] Let us be objective; the probable enemy will also be armed with the most modern technology. His aircraft, for example, can fly at supersonic speed both in the stratosphere, and at the lowest altitudes -- 25-30 meters. And the enemy has very powerful radioelectronic countermeasures....

[Maltsev] We assess the probable enemy extremely objectively. On this question not one of us -- from the ordinary soldier to the commander in chief -- can be indifferent. That's the first thing. [paragraph continues]

Second, the varied equipment with which we are armed allows us to cope with the most difficult tasks that can arise in real conditions. I stress once more: The inviolability of the sky above the motherland is a sacred matter for us, and the constant readiness of the Air Defense Forces guarantees the immediate repulsing of any aggressor.

But there are occasions when foreign aircraft nonetheless penetrate our airspace. The example of the South Korean airliner springs to mind, which bourgeois propaganda has long used for its own foul purposes.

[Maltsev] Of course, there are such instances. Most often the violation occurs with the failure of navigation systems because of pilots' inexperience. But throughout the long history of our forces there has still not been -- I particularly stress this -- a case of fire being opened on a target merely when there has been a formal legal right. We are fully aware of the gravity of all the possible consequences and therefore we show the necessary restraint. It is always made clear to a violator by all possible means that he is a violator. It is proposed, depending on the circumstances, that either he leave the airspace or that he land at a designated airfield.

As concerns the airliner mentioned, the air defense servicemen gave it every possible warning. But, as is known, it made no reaction to all the warnings, and was in no hurry to leave the airspace of the sovereign country because it was fulfilling an intelligence task. This was proved a long time ago beyond dispute.

[TASS] Even as I talk to you, antennas are revolving and aircraft are taking off and landing. It is difficult even to imagine how many of them have been brought into action to protect the more than 60,000 km of air borders.

[Maltsev] I can only say: Exactly as many as are essential for the reliable protection of the motherland's sky. Our radar posts, antiaircraft missile battalions, and airfields are located at times in the most remote and inaccessible places but are able to fulfill their combat tasks unconditionally.

[Correspondent] Igor Mikhailovich, you dwelt on the high level of technical equipment of the forces, and you stressed this level is rising and being improved continuously. And what about the men? Do they conform to the high demands of service in the air defense units?

[Maltsev] Our men are truly remarkable. I could name dozens, hundreds of soldiers, sergeants, and officers who have excelled in executing combat standby duty, on exercise, and in fulfilling other responsible tasks in peacetime. I know many of them personally, and I have seen them in action.

In most of our units all the servicemen have secondary education, and many have VUZ diplomas. The most complicated systems with which our Soviet industry supplies us are within the grasp of their young, inquisitive, and flexible minds. It is not difficult to imagine what the standard of training and intellectual skill of the training officers must be so they can effectively influence the awareness of their subordinates.

Our officer corps largely conforms to their lofty calling. What I have said does not mean there is no need for us to restructure in accordance with the spirit of the changes spreading and intensifying in society and in the Army. Restructuring is needed, and it is going on in the Air Defense Forces. [paragraph continues]

We have a lot to do to strengthen individual work with servicemen, giving it a specific direction and meaningfulness.

To maintain equipment in exemplary condition, prepare it to a high standard for combat, and use it effectively, it is also essential to constantly raise the technical skill and the degree to which personnel are instructed and trained. There are a number of other problems that must be solved in the course of restructuring. We know about them, and we will solve them. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA VIEWS AIR DEFENSE FORCES ACTIVITIES

PM221348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Second Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondent Major V. Sosnitskiy under the rubric "Tomorrow Is Air Defense Forces Day": "The Border Sky"]

[Excerpts] The shape of a cowboy's lasso is formed by the route of the U.S. SR-71 supersonic reconnaissance plane into areas adjacent to our northern regions. The "guest" is drawn toward our borders, as if by magnetic force, from somewhere in the British Isles. Its contents "probe" the air, sea, and land of the Soviet north. Not from scientific curiosity. At one time foreign pilots tried actually to break through this sector of air border. As is well known, this was not done with impunity.

That is evidently why the SR-71 is so careful. I "see" it on the remote indicator, on the VDU screen. This caution is presumably built into the program of the on-board electronic robot, in view of the sensitivity of the Soviet border.

The radar operator points -- the advance posts of the Air Defense Forces radioengineering troops -- are "scattered" along the border without consideration for worldly comfort, usually on cliffs battered by all the winds.

On the hunched "back" of one of them, Captain Aleksandr Zavadskiy, son of a frontline fighter, serves with his subordinates. Capt Zavadskiy is a master of his trade. He makes the apparatus work, as the saying goes, beyond the parameters.

An affection for equipment is easily explained here: People are inseparable from it for most of the day and night. When NATO's supersonic reconnaissance planes appear near our border, the signals concerning their flight pass not only through the radar fields and twists and turns of electronic diagrams, but also through human nerves, stretched to their tautest pitch.

That is the combat work of the radar operators. The result is the highest possible readiness of missile complexes and accurate initial positioning for the fighter-interceptors.

Sergeant Yan Batura is a kind of champion among the radioengineering company operators. Many times he has been the first to "catch" an SR-71 at extreme range. At the first fix, as they say. The "shining hour" for the operator is the instant when the electronic ray speeds across the indicator circle. This is comprised of the eyes, red with sleeplessness, of the officer who ensures the stations' finely honed sensitivity, the oily hands of the mechanic who keeps watch at the diesel electricity station. It is for the sake of these seconds for Sgt Batura that Lance Corporals A. Vitkus and P. Shved, Private A. Sheriyev, and other specialists work in the crowded compartments of the combat posts. [paragraph continues]

In their work the laws of electronics and the laws of human relationships are layered one upon the other, so to speak, becoming interwoven into a formula for the reliability of the air border.

Senior Lieutenant Viktor Bozin does not have to rack his brains to find visual aids for political studies. The radar operators have often seen squadrons of F-16's proceeding along the border -- and they have seen them on the plotting boards, not on training diagrams. "Shift" the map by just a fraction, and our radar posts and antiaircraft positions, near where the Soviet servicemen's families live, would find themselves in other people's sights. [passage omitted]

Outwardly they are ordinary military airmen. But the time they have to prepare for takeoff is extremely short. Moreover, they must be constantly ready to take off not on a training task but on a combat task. That is the "privilege" of being an airman in the Air Defense Forces.

The arc from Alaska to Greenland covered by the B-52 bombers was christened the "Great Spear" by someone or other. It does not take much imagination to foresee possible evolutions in the flight of this "spear." That is why the Air Defense Forces' missile-carrying aircraft are prepared to take to the skies from the Arctic airfields. Day and night, in any maelstrom of weather.

The American reconnaissance man was playing on nerves, so to speak. He kept changing course, shying in the direction of our border. Guards Majors V. Panichkin and V. Antonov took off in two supersonic interceptors. Two F-16's immediately appeared. They impudently came closer. A very strange aircraft formation took shape in neutral skies: MIG's alternated with NATO fighters.

In the guards aviation regiment the lists of all the squadrons begin with the names of hero airmen of the Great Patriotic War. The names of B. Safonov, P. Orlov, and P. Semenenko are heard to this day among the winged fighters, recalling the continuity of courage and skill. Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Nadezhdin, regimental deputy commander for political affairs, fought for his machine's life in an emergency, as if at the front. This was not only the action of a first-class pilot but also an example of the most important form of political work -- the silent persuasiveness of personal example.

It takes the work of dozens of specialists to put an interceptor in the air. In this joint work each person has a zone of personal responsibility, his own sector, so to speak, of the air border.

A man who is used to high personal responsibility finds empty talk and impenetrable indifference particularly irritating. The airmen showed me with annoyance a fat volume of instructions on the operation of a certain technical innovation -- a masterpiece of bureaucratic charades. The new simulator, which would be very useful just now, will reach the airmen only when all the difficulties of mastering the equipment are behind them. An objective blunder? Yes, but these days, everyone who commits such a mistake should be named...

All this is forgotten when the time comes for the planes to take off. At these times, the main thing is tough, manly work. [passage omitted]

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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